The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2456. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Persia and Kangaroo.

THE CONFERENCE AT ZURICH.

Sardinia no Party to the Preliminaries of Peace.

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DISCONTENT OF THE PARISIAN OUVRIERS.

Cotton Declining—Breadstuffs Steady—Provisions Dull.

CONSOLS 94 3-4 @ 94 7-8.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, Capt. JUDKINS, which sailed from Liverpool at about 1:30 on the afternoon of the 23d July, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The screw steamship *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool on the 20th, and Queenstown on the 21st July, also arrived here yesterday morning. Her news had been forwarded from Cape Race.

The steamship *Circassian* was appointed to leave Galway for St. Johns, New Foundland, on the afternoon of the 23d.

The steamer *Bremen* arrived at Southampton on the afternoon of the 21st, and the *Glasgow* and *Edinburgh*, reached Glasgow on the 22d.

The news by the *Persia* is two days later, and is of much interest.

THE PEACE IN EUROPE.

Public Sentiment in France—Condition of Italy—Policy of England—The Meeting at Zurich.

Editorial Correspondence of the N. Y. Times

PARIS, Thursday, July 21, 1859.

The PEACE does not grow in public favor. The feeling of the people is one of profound disappointment and discontent. Their hopes as the war went on rose higher and higher. The brilliant victories which crowned every step of the French army roused the sentiment of military glory—always strong in a Frenchman's breast—to the highest point of enthusiasm. The great mass of the people—resolute and zealous always in their love of freedom—exulted to see France again leading the van of Liberalism in Europe, and looked for nothing less than the utter abasement of Austria and the supremacy of substantial Democracy in the Italian States. LOUIS NAPOLEON, for the first time, began to be positively and thoroughly popular at home—and this popularity increased just in proportion to the degree in which he was distrusted and feared abroad. The French people were prepared to see this war carried on to the "bitter end." They were ready for all the chances and all the sacrifices which it might involve. They did not, as a general thing, credit the danger of its extension to the rest of Europe; but even if that had been certain I think they would not have shrank from it, but would have preferred such a result to the peace that has been concluded. Their hopes have been blasted; their faith in the Emperor's cold, resolute determination to accomplish whatever he undertakes, has been shaken; their hatred of Austria, and their thirst for its disgrace, have not been gratified, and they feel that *their* sentiments and wishes, which seemed to weigh so much at the outset, have been in the final adjustment utterly disregarded.

This is the feeling of the day. Yet it is not quite certain that public sentiment would have been so strong in support of the war, under all contingencies, if the war had been actually continued. The best possible apology for the peace is contained in the Emperor's speech to the *Corps d'Etat*, made on Tuesday—which I hope reached you by the *Ocean Queen*. It was short, but most comprehensive in its terms, and thoroughly elevated and statesmanlike in its tone. It will not satisfy the Italians—for gratitude with them is rather a lively sense of favors *expected*, than a proper appreciation of benefits already conferred. NAPOLEON certainly incurred a great responsibility, and assumed very grave duties, when he aroused the hopes of Italy, and promised so positively that she should be free from the Alps to the Adriatic. The Italians everywhere were stimulated to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, by prospects which so far transcended their warmest hopes, and promised to realize the fondest dreams of their noblest patriots. The peace came upon them like a thunderclap. It crushed their hopes and bruised their hearts; and it is not at all strange that their first feelings should have been those of intense and bitter indignation.

But the Italians owe it to themselves to remember that they had no claims upon France,—that her intervention on their behalf savored much more of disinterestedness than nations generally are expected to show, and that the peace, imperfect as it is, has nevertheless immensely improved their political condition. They have a *Confederation*, which they have always regarded as the indispensable beginning and basis of national life and unity. Austria no longer *rules* over any part of Italy;—and in the affairs of the Peninsula she has only the influence of one among half-a-dozen States. She will be held in constant and effective check by the other Powers, and will be utterly powerless in the internal government of everything beyond her own provinces. All the Governments will find themselves under what the Emperor strongly styles the "imperious necessity" of making thorough and salutary reforms in their internal affairs,—and even the Pope will find himself placed under new and strong restraint. If the Italians are wise they can make this arrangement the beginning of a new nationality which will fullfil their highest aspirations. If they take counsel of their passions, as they are very likely to do, they may plunge their country still deeper in anarchy and misrule.

There is no doubt that the popular commotion of Italy—the revolts in the Papal States, the disturbances in Tuscany, the impending insurrection in Hungary, and the general movements of revolution everywhere, constituted the most formidable obstacle to the prosecution of the war, and decided NAPOLEON to stop short in his career and make peace. Prussia would unquestionably have joined Austria if internal revolutions had threatened her *existence*,—and Russia could not possibly have taken part against Germany if the contest had assumed that shape. France would thus have been left alone,—with no ally but Revolution,—and the war then would have become a second edition of that waged by the first NAPOLEON. I think public men throughout Europe will agree that LOUIS NAPOLEON judged wisely in saying that the results to be obtained would not warrant the hazards of such a contest; that the interest of France did not warrant it and that duty to his own country and to the world required him to forbear.

It is very curious to notice the conduct of England throughout this whole affair. It has certainly been weak and undignified, and it comes very near being cowardly and imbecile. The English were enraged because NAPOLEON began the war without consulting them, and have insisted throughout that the Italian question was a phantom, that Austria had rights in Italy which Europe was bound to recognise, and that Sardinia and Count CAVOUR had made all the trouble by insisting on reforms that were impossible, and echoing complaints that had no foundation. Then they became doubly enraged because NAPOLEON made *peace* without their concurrence, and denounced him with still greater vigor for not having driven Austria entirely out of Italy, and for not having given full and complete realization to the dreams of CAVOUR and the hopes of enthusiasts throughout the Italian States; and now that the war is ended in which they took no part, and a peace is made to which they contributed neither aid nor advice, they are busy in discussing the Congress which is *not* to be held, and in framing the code of public law by which the treaties of 1815 are to be replaced. It is amusing to see the peremptory tone in which they assert that such things *must* be done, and that such and such others cannot on any account be permitted, and throughout the whole of their vacillating counsels and unworthy detractions, runs a steady vein of fear and dread lest England should be invaded and the kingdom swallowed by this new NAPOLEON. At first he was supposed to be fighting Austria only to destroy one of England's allies. Now he is charged with having made peace with her, only to have one ally more against Great Britain. Day by day and week by week,—in Parliament and in the Press,—LOUIS NAPOLEON and the French people are denounced with the utmost virulence in England, as utterly perfidious and as meditating the worst designs, even while making the frankest and most plausible professions.

I do not believe LOUIS NAPOLEON ever had the remotest design or desire to invade England,—or to be on any but the most friendly relations with her Government. And if this purpose should ever be changed, it will be by the incessant abuse or which he is made the object. Monarchs are but men,—and even sovereigns are not insensible to personal insult and provocation. If NAPOLEON III. were *half* as unprincipled and as bad a man as the English represent him, he would have resented and punished their abuse of him long ago. There is a certain kind of prediction which tends constantly to bring about its own fulfillment; and if the English really desired hostilities with France they could not have taken more effectual steps towards that end. It is important to observe, too, that their denunciations are producing a very marked effect upon the sentiment o the French *people*. The French, in spite of all differences among themselves, are thorough and un compromising patriots whenever the honor, dignity and welfare of their country come in question:—and they can easily be goaded into an intense hatred of the English.

The agitations to which this war gives rise are but just commencing:—and very grave and serious difficulties remain to be encountered. Yo will see that there is to be no general European Congress—at least not for the present,—but that France, Austria and Sardinia, as they made the war alone, and restored peace alone, have also taken into their own hands the management of Italian affairs. Plenipotentiaries have already been appointed, who are soon to meet at Zurich for the discussion of these important points. They will have very grave topics before them. LOUIS NAPOLEON cannot ignore the state of public feeling in Italy, nor will VICTOR EMANUEL find his interest, as the actual head of the new Confederacy, in restoring the absolutism of the Duchies, in augmenting the temporal power of the Pope, or in disregarding the just expectations of the Italian people. Both these Powers are very thoroughly committed to a liberal and a just policy, and cannot fail to insist upon such an organization of Italy as shall consult the national hopes of her people. Austria, moreover, has now no special interest in crushing these hopes, and will not be likely to offer any very strenuous opposition to whatever the French Emperor may consider essential. There is good ground to hope, therefore, that the meeting at Zurich may place Italy upon a more satisfactory basis than the peace of Villafranca has hitherto promised. If it fails in this, we must expect new popular commotions in Italy,—new revolts against their rulers,—new interventions, and possibly a new war.

The disappointment of the Hungarians at the early termination of the war must be intense. Their only hope for their country lay in the prosecution of the contest. Their leaders have acted with great prudence and moderation and are entitled to profound respect and sympathy. I see it announced in the journals of this morning that they have dissolved the organization with which they were preparing to take part in the war, and have abandoned all projects of political action. No other course was open to them, as the active aid of France was absolutely essential to their success, and this the peace has put out of the question.

It is understood that the army of Italy, or a portion of it, is to enter Paris on the 15th of August,—the *fête* day of NAPOLEON,—and a display of unusual magnificence is expected. The weather has been intolerably hot, and there has been a general migration from Paris to the sea-side. For the last two days it has been more comfortable.

I was mistaken in saying that Gov. SEWARD had gone to Russia. He is still in London, but is expected here every day. There has been quite an influx of Americans within the last fortnight and they continue to arrive from England, generally on their way to Switzerland and the Rhine.

H. J. R.

AFFAIRS AT PARIS.

Return of the Emperor—The Reception of the Dignitaries of State—The Emperor's Exposition of the Villafranca Settlement—The State of the Italian Question—The Relations of France and England—The Loss of Lombardy—The Fine Art Exhibition at Paris—American Painters—Capt. Jerome Bonaparte at Solferino—The Austrians in Algeria—The Correspondence of the London Times.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, July 21, 1859.

Last Sunday morning the Emperor arrived at St. Cloud. His Majesty was met at the gate of the reserved Park by the Empress, the Prince Imperial and all the household of Her Majesty. The Emperor looked much bronzed by his exposure to the hot rays of an Italian sun, but was otherwise quite well. He embraced the Empress most affectionately, and then taking the Prince up in his arms, he kissed him repeatedly, seeming much moved. Loud shouts of *Vive l'Empereur* were heard from those who had collected near the Park gates to witness the arrival of His Majesty. Since his return, the Emperor has been constantly occupied, seeing his ministers, and examining himself into all questions that bear upon the interests of the country. Yesterday, a reception of the members of the Great Bodies of the State took place at the Chateau. At 8 o'clock, a great number of Senators, Deputies, and members of the Council of State had assembled in the state-rooms of the Palace. At 8½ the Emperor and Empress entered the large saloon called *le Salon de Mars*. Their Majesties were greeted with repeated cheers. *Vive l'Empereur! Vive l'Imperatrice*, were heard from all present. Both of the Imperial households were in full court dress, the ladies of honor of Her Majesty wearing magnificent toilets. The ceremony was a most imposing one, and the aspect of the assembly really magaficent, all the Senators, Deputies and Councilors being in full uniform, and wearing the insignias of the different orders they belonged to. M. TROPLONG, President of the Senate, spoke as follows:

SIRE: If your Majesty, consulting only the superiority of your arms, had allowed the war to continue, the general opinion in France, and perhaps in Europe, is that nothing would have retarded your irresistible march, and that Magenta and Solferino would have been followed by fresh triumphs. Why, then, did the Emperor resolve to stop at the height of fortune?

Your Majesty has told us—It is because French interests which had commanded the war, now counseled peace, and then to carry the conflict further would have been to go beyond the legitimate cause of our intervention. Sire, France has understood this noble language; she has recognized in it your devotedness to her, as well as your elevated foresight in presence of unjust jealousies and of the inordinate pretension of revolutionary passions. After having followed you with pride to the field of battle, she admires and approves in you that heroic moderation which only belongs to great characters.

When SCIPIO had vanquished HANNIBAL at Zama, he might have destroyed Carthage. That he would not do, although he had undertaken to break down Carthaginian power. A prudent politician, as well as an able General, he knew that a man often ruins himself by inflicting too much loss on his enemy.

Let us then enjoy this glorious peace, fruit of a war that in two months has delivered Piedmont, and has wrested Lombardy from her powerful master; let us congratulate the Emperor, whilst waiting until our cries of triumph shall greet the return of our invincible soldiers. France will henceforth feel herself more free in her external action, more powerful by her arms, and more respected by the firm prudence of her Government. If the campaign of Italy again lights up for her the great days of the first Empire, the peace of Villafranca is to her a sure guarantee that she will only see its prosperities.

After which Count DE MORNY, President of the Legislative body, said:

SIRE: In three months how many prodigies have been witnessed!

When war was declared, we had not a single soldier in Italy. Austria possessed there a numerous army in formidable positions, which had long been studied, and her encroaching influence weighed on all the Italian Governments. Some days after, five successive victories added the most glorious page to our military history, and the political object which you proposed to yourself was attained!

But the noblest of all victories is that which you have gained over yourself. In the intoxication of triumph, you have shown yourself a generous enemy as well as a faithful and disinterested ally; surrounded by victorious and ardent soldiers, you have only thought of sparing their precious blood; you have given to Italy true liberty, by freeing her from despotism, and by interdicting there all revolutionary proceedings: and with the marvelous moderation which characterizes you, you have gone as far as the honor of France called for, but not further than her interests required.

Sire, your absence was for the country a trial which the noble attitude of the Empress has rendered easy to bear, and which has given the populations the opportunity of displaying their confidence in you, and their attachment to your dynasty.

I am certain, Sire, in expressing these sentiments to you, that they are entertained by the Legislative Body.

M. BAROCHE, President of the Council, also addressed his Majesty as follows:

SIRE—Your Council of State unites with joy, and with the energy of profound devotedness, in the sentiments that have just been expressed to your Majesty in the name of the Senate and of the Legislative Body.

After having, like all France and all Europe, admired during a glorious war the ability of a great captain and the heroism of his soldiers, we have not the less admired—we have admired still more—the moderation full of prudence, which, in the very midst of success, stopped short at the moment at which the interests and sentiments of France might have to suffer from the character and developments which the war appeared likely to take.

Blessed be God, who brings you back safe and sound, covered with fresh glory, to France, of which you are the saviour and the hope, between this august Consort, of whose firm courage and lofty reason we have had proofs during your absence, and this noble child, who already learns to thank Heaven for the triumphs of his father!

The three addresses were loudly applauded. The Emperor, at the conclusion of the *vivas*, replied as follows. I give you the discourse in full:

GENTLEMEN: In finding myself again in the midst of you, who, during my absence, have surrounded the Empress and my son with so much devotedness, I am most anxious in the first place to thank you, and next to explain to you what has been the ruling motive of my conduct.

When, after a successful campaign of two months, the French and Sardinian armies arrived under the walls of Verona, the struggle was inevitably about to change its character both in a military and political point of view. I was fatally obliged to attack in front an enemy entrenched behind strong fortresses, and protected against any diversion on his flanks by the neutrality of the territory which surrounded him, and in prolonging the long and sterile war of sieges I found before me Europe in arms ready either to dispute our successes or to aggravate our reverses.

Nevertheless, the difficulty of the undertaking would neither have shaken my resolution nor checked the enthusiasm of my army, if the means had not been out of proportion with the results to be expected. It was necessary to decide on boldly breaking down the difficulties opposed by neutral territories, and then accept the struggle on the banks of the Rhine as well as on the Adige; it was necessary to everywhere frankly fortify ourselves by the coöperation of the revolutionary party; to again shed precious blood which had already too freely flowed—in a word, it was necessary, in order to triumph, to risk what no sovereign is allowed to stake, except for the independence of his country.

If, therefore, I stopped short, it was neither from lassitude nor from exhaustion, nor from abandonment of the noble cause which I wished to serve, but because in my heart there was something which spoke still more loudly—the interest of France.

Do you think it cost me nothing to check the ardor of those soldiers who, flushed by victory, only asked to be led forward?

Do you suppose that it was not painful to me to openly strike out before Europe from my programme the territory which extends from the Mincio to the Adriatic?

Do you imagine that it cost me nothing to see in honest hearts, noble illusions destroyed and patriotic hopes extinguished?

To serve the cause of Italian independence, I made war contrary to the wish of Europe; so soon as the destinies of my country could be endangered, I made peace.

But does that mean that our efforts and our sacrifices have been thrown away? Certainly not. As I stated in my farewell to my soldiers, we have a right to be proud of this short campaign. In four combats and two battles, an army second to none in bravery and organization was conquered. The King of Piedmont, formerly called the guardian of the Alps, has seen his country delivered from invasion, and the frontier of his States extended from the Ticino to the Mincio. The idea of an Italian nationality is admitted by those who were most opposed to it, and all the sovereigns of the Italian Peninsula comprehend at last the imperious necessity for salutary reforms.

Thus, after having given a fresh proof of the military power of France, the peace which I have just concluded will be fruitful in happy results; the future will every day reveal them more and more for the happiness of Italy, the influence of France, and the repose of Europe."

The address was frequently interrupted by loud shouts of approval, and it concluded amidst the warmest acclamations and renewed cries of "*Vive l'Empereur! Vive l'Imperatrice!*" The ceremony then ended, and their Majesties at once mingled with the high personages present, conversing with them for some time. I noticed that His Majesty seemed quite gay, and entirely recovered from the fatigue of his campaign. Your readers will not, I am sure, fail to recognize the frankness and sincerity of the Emperor's *exposé* of the motive that led him to make peace with the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH. The infringement of neutral territory would certainly have given cause to Germany to act in the offensive, and certainly none can doubt that revolution was ripe. It is, beyond doubt, a fact that the unexpected termination of the war caused a feeling of disappointment and discontent in France. The military ardor of the French people was roused, and they wished a continuance of the glorious war that was shedding such glory over all France. But still there is in the country a lively recollection of the great prosperity that followed the peace which terminated the Crimean campaign, and now a general turn of sentiment in favor of peace is again become evident. It was a strange thing to observe how the French received the news of peace, with transports of joy!—how they then became dissatisfied—and how now they are again becoming enthusiastic in favor of peace. There is no longer any trouble to be apprehended from the French people, owing to the brusque settlement of the war. But much is feared from the rash and impetuous Italians, who will perhaps carry to excess the amount of liberty they have got hold of. The Tuscans seem determined to prevent the resumption of power of their runaway Prince, and up to the present time all is doubt and uncertainty as to how the matter is to end. The resignation of M. DE CAVOUR is considered by many as an alarming step taken by a disappointed and over-ambitious man, but a new Ministry has been formed at Turin, and there are no evidences of such ill-feeling on the part of the people as to cause any founded apprehensions for the future. After all, Italy has gained greatly by the war. She is to become a Confederation of States, having a President. It is easy to understand that henceforth Austria will not, dare not, march her troops into the country to enforce her views. The Princes of the smaller States, having nothing more to gain from Austria, will not only be ungrateful for past favors; they will be the first to act against her influence—the past history of the world teaches us this. King VICTOR EMANUEL will be ever ready to grant his powerful aid to prevent the undue exercise of Austrian rule in Venetia. In fact, the young Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH must feel that reform is the order of the day. The Pope is aware of this fact, and thus the condition of the Italian people is certain to be at once ameliorated. The Princes of the smaller States can but reform—the will of the people will force them to do so—and as disappears Austria's bad influence, so will bad government disappear in Italy. The case is a clear one, and the results I speak of certain, unless prevented by a hasty or revolutionary action on the part of the Italian people. There are great results to accrue for France from the rapid and glorious campaign just terminated. She secures a faithful ally on the borders of the Alps, who will defend her frontiers. And the Emperor NAPOLEON has, by his generous moderation, gained the good will and friendship of the Emperor of Austria. We thus find the three Emperors of France, Russia and Austria on the best of terms. Must not the Powers that have threatened the Emperor of the French, or acted with coldness towards him, feel that this union of three immensely powerful monarchs bodes them no good? It must; and surely England and Prussia especially feel great apprehension for the future. It is not to be disputed that proper action on the part of England would have allowed the Emperor NAPOLEON to carry out his programme to the letter. Had the English Government have frankly expressed its sympathy for Italy, have lent the aid of its moral support to the cause, and have given Prussia to understand that she was not to meddle in a matter that did not concern her, the Emperor would have been enabled to have gone on and forced the Austrians to evacuate entirely the whole of Italy. But England, who has for years prated in her Parliament of Italian Independence, was found wanting when her aid was needed. Italian liberty was no longer the theme. *Invasion* was the cry, and a senseless and undignified panic was universal. Why should the English, who are ever boasting so loudly of their enormous power, so dread a French invasion? Because they are aware that they have given a thousand causes to the Emperor NAPOLEON for complaint, and that even to the last moment insults to himself and his Government have been the favorite topics of their lords and their journals. It is but natural, under such circumstances, that LOUIS NAPOLEON should seek allies elsewhere, and when the day comes that France throws aside English alliance, the people of Great Britain will have but themselves to blame. Acting honestly and uprightly as a firm ally with France, England would have seen the beneficial results of such a political course, but having always chosen the opposite tack, she will have the consequences to rue, and let us hope it may not be too soon. War is a terrible calamity, and one that entails a thousand curses upon the nations engaged; let us hope that the rapid strides of progress and civilization may prevent a war between France and England; t'would be a war of extermination, and the most dreadful in its results that the world has ever seen. But at present there is nothing to dread; the Emperor NAPOLEON is moderate, patient, and really has at heart the interests of France. Let the English but act as allies and they will meet with immediate sympathy on this side of the Channel; the fact is an evident one; see how pleased the French people are when the English journals, on rare occasions, speak well and justly of the French and French Government; at once they respond, and did the English Government but act decently towards France, all thoughts of invasion might be laid aside. There is a great deal of generosity in the French character, and a proper appeal to this sentiment on the part of the English would meet with an immediate return. I speak from observation, and can assure you I am correct in my conclusions.

But let me return to the Italian question. We are soon to have ample details; a Congress composed of representatives from the French, Austrian and Sardinian Governments are to meet at Zurich; Baron DE BOURQUENEY is the French Plenipotentiary, Count DE COLLORADO the Austrian, the Sardinian is not yet appointed. Prince ESTERHAZY left Vienna yesterday for this city. He comes on a mission to the French Government. It is a noticeable fact that a bitter war of words is now going on between the Prussian and Austrian journals; it is evident that serious ill will is felt by the Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin, one against the other, and we may soon look for a division among the States forming the Germanic Confederation. Prussia is disbanding the army mobilized, at such an immense expense, having gained thereby nothing but the ill will of France and loss of *prestige*.

The *Presse*, of Vienna, makes the following calculation of the loss that Austria endures in ceding the Province of Lombardy:

"It is not without interest to estimate the pecuniary loss which Austria will suffer from giving up Lombardy. This province, which has a superficies of 377 square German miles, contains 2,903,874 inhabitants, it has contributed to the total receipts of Austria in direct and indirect taxes, which in 1856 amounted to 335,976,156 florins, a sum of 36,185,641 florins. That part is proportionally very considerable; for whilst in the whole monarchy the tax is on an average 8fl. 53kr. per head, it amounts in Lombardy on an average to 12fl. 28kr. Both in an agricultural and industrial point of view, Lombardy was one of the richest provinces of the monarchy. The value of landed property is estimated officially, according to the net produce, at a capital of 1 054,722,660fl., and the value of the soil only at 159,409,925fl. The annual industrial revenue of the Lombards, among whom the lists of the contributions reckon 7 304 dealers and manufacturers, 1,216 hawkers, 60,700 workmen in manufactories, 56,388 servants, and 257,489 journeymen, is estimated at 61,858fl.

A letter from Florence states that KOSSUTH, KLAPKA and TELEKI, who had constituted themselves in that city as a Hungarian Committee, have separated, renouncing all projects of political action.

The Exhibition of paintings in the Palais de l'Industrie, closed on Sunday last, on which day over 60,000 persons visited the galleries. The next day the distribution of prizes took place, and I am happy to state that an American artist received from the French jury an *honorable mention*. Mr. P. F. ROTHERMEL, of Philadelphia, the person I refer to, only arrived in Paris some six weeks before the opening of the Exhibition, and was obliged to send in his paintings unfinished. But even then, the force of the drawing and coloring were so conspicuous as to merit a special mention from those appointed by the State to award the prizes to the artists judged the most meritorious. Count NIEUWERKERKE, the Director of the Fine Arts, said in the discourse he made to the assembly, that an *honorable mention* was equivalent to a medal; that those mentioned did not get medals, owing to the limited number; but that the Jury felt in honor bound to notice such artists as received the mention. Mr. ROTHERMEL's works have been duly noticed by the Paris as well as some of the London critics, and all agree in praising the artist's unusual strength and harmony of color. Americans here rejoice in the well deserved triumph of their countrymen, and look forward with pleasant anticipation to the next Exhibition, on which occasion this artist is to expose a grand tableaux. Mr. ROTHERMEL sailed yesterday in the *Ocean Queen*, from Havre, for the United States. He takes with him the tableaux that attracted so much attention in this city. I am assured that several offers were made for these paintings, by our connoisseurs here, but they were no longer the property of the artist, having been painted to order. Mr. E. H. MAY also exhibited some fine paintings, which were well spoken of by the Paris critics. This gentleman received a medal at a previous Exhibition, and was proposed this year for what is styled a recall of a medal, but owing to the great number of persons to be mentioned and the fact that another American artist was prominently noticed, Mr. MAY did not receive the honor he so well deserved. All persons here agree in praising the works of Mr. ROTHERMEL, and American art has received many compliments through him. I understand that Mr. MAY also leaves Paris for the United States during the Fall. He is at present busy terminating a fine painting of COLUMBUS, whom the artist represents in the last moments of his adventurous career. This painting will be exhibited in the United States.

It may not be uninteresting to your readers to hear that an American, Capt. JEROME BONAPARTE, of the First Chasseurs d'Afrique, particularly distinguished himself during the Italian campaign. I had the pleasure of seeing the Captain at Novara and Milan during my stay at the allied headquarters, and gleamed many interesting items from him concerning the fine cavalry regiment he belongs to. I am told that at Solferino Capt. BONAPARTE was conspicuous in his dashing attacks upon the masses of Austrian infantry. I notice from the official returns that his regiment lost a great many men, as well as officers during the many charges they made. I am happy to add, however, that the Captain escaped unhurt, although he was ever foremost among the brave men under his command. I can assure you I took great pleasure and pride in informing his fellow officers whom I met in Milan, that Capt. BONAPARTE was a genuine Yankee, and one that we claimed as a fair representative of Brother Jonathan. While speaking of Americans, I must not omit mentioning the gallant conduct of Major PHILIP KEARNY, who went through the campaign as an amateur. He accompanied his friend, Gen. MORRIS, and during the battle of Solferino, remained the whole day exposed to the deadly firing of the Austrian musketry and artillery. The Major had the good luck to escape with nothing more serious than a sun-stroke. He speaks in the most enthusiastic terms of the extraordinary bravery of the French troops, and while recounting their taking of the tower of Solferino, he says that it was an almost inconceivable feat of arms, as, owing to the nature of the ground and the natura defences of the place, ten thousand troops ought to have repulsed the attack of ten times their number; but French *elan* and enthusiasm were not to be resisted, and the Major speaks of the great deeds of Solferino with undisguised admiration. The Major came near falling into the hands of the Austrians the night previous to the battle. He was in advance of the main body of the army, and observing an unusual movement among some cattle in the distance, he stopped and returned just as the Austrians in great force came over the hill near him. The Major's experience in Indian signs, gained on our Western frontiers, was thus of great service to him.

Many amusing anecdotes are related of the joy shown by the Austrian prisoners when they heard that peace had been declared. In one of the provincial towns, where several hundred of them are, it was hard to make them believe that such was the case, but at last they received the official notification of the fact that peace was declared. They immediately began shouting *Vive l'Empereur Napoleon*—and rushing up to the French soldiers whose barracks they shared, they commenced shaking hands with them. A few moments after, the citizens who lined the favorite promenade, which is near the barracks, were much amused to see the soldiers in couples, French and Austrian, executing a lively dance. The inhabitants at once brought bread and wine to the soldiers, who thus had a feast after their dance. Most of the Austrian officers have applied to the Minister of War for permission to return *viâ* Paris to Austria; none of them wish to pass through Italy on their way home. Large numbers of the soldiers have been sent to Algeria, and it is most likely that many of them will prefer to remain in the country, as inducements will be held out to them to do so. In several cases the soldiers had been allowed to send for their families to join them in Algeria, and these will most likely wish to remain, as they escape the Austrian service.

Since the declaration of peace all the funny caricatures against the Austrians have disappeared from the shop windows, while the theatres, representing plays in which the Austrians of course came out second best and were much ridiculed, have received orders from the Government to discontinue these performances. At the Porte St. Martin, in particular, a five-act play, called "La Voie Sacrée," was at once stopped, as it was excessively Anti-Austrian. The managers of the theatres have all made claims for compensation for the loss thus endured by them. At the Hippodrome a grand equestrian play was announced, entitled "La Guerre d'Italie;" 500 Zouaves and 500 Austrians were to have performed wonders for the delighted multitude, but the peace has quashed it all.

The interesting letters from the allied head quarters, published in the London *Times*, have been generally, I see, attributed in the United States to the pen of WILLIAM RUSSELL, of Crimean celebrity. This is a mistake. These letters emanate from a Hungarian officer, who followed the allied armies from Vercelli to Solferino, and are written, I am inclined to suppose, in German, and then translated at the *Times* office. One thing I am positive of—it is the gentleman I speak of, and not Mr. RUSSELL, who wrote the letters I refer to. The *Times* would have made it known, had they been written by Mr. RUSSELL—they would have appeared as from a special correspondent.

DEAN.

THE CONFERENCE AT ZURICH.

No date had been fixed for the meeting of the Conference at Zurich, but the Paris correspondent of the London *Post* says that the sittings would probably open in ten days, or a fortnight at the latest. The same authority says that the period for the deliberations of the European Congress or Conference, which is to succeed the Zurich meeting, had not been determined upon.

The Sardinian Plenipotentiary had not been named, and it was even rumored that none would be appointed.

The Emperor NAPOLEON is reported to be desirous of a Congress on Italian affairs, as giving greater *éclat* to the cancelling of the treaties of 1815.

The *Independence Belge* declares that the neutral Powers of Europe cannot submit to play so humble a part as to send representatives to a Congress tied up to the stipulations of Villafranca.

The London *Times* of the 23d has the following:

"VIENNA, Friday evening.

In the course of next week the representatives of Austria and France will then conclude a treaty of peace, and Sardinia, if she pleases, may accede to it by an additional article."

A Paris telegram, dated Friday, to the London *Post*, says the rumor gained ground there that Sardinia would decline to be represented at the meeting at Zurich.

If we may believe the *Nord*, which in this respect certainly represents the wishes of the French Government, the Conference at Zurich will be followed by a European Congress, which will thoroughly examine the Italian question, and discuss the bases of the proposed Italian Confederation. This assertion agrees with other reports current in Paris, where it now seems to be thought that any reluctance on the part of the English or Prussian Governments has been or will be overcome, and that an European Congress will certainly consider the Italian question.

The *Nord* says:

"Preparations are making for the carrying out of the convention of Villafranca. Count ESTERHAZY is sent to Paris by the cabinet of Vienna, in order to arrive at a preliminary understanding upon the points left undecided. The Italian duchies are equally preparing to plead their cause with the great courts. The Tuscan Government, among others, has sent the Cavaliere PERUZZI upon a special mission to the Emperor NAPOLEON. At Modena a registration has been opened to collect voices. At Florence the Provisional Government has put the electoral law in force, and is preparing to convoke a constituent assembly, which shall decide the governmental question. Forced restoration by the aid of foreign bayonets has become impossible in these countries, and in presence of the agitation which reigns throughout Central Italy, the arbitration of a congress alone prevent lamentable explosions. We learn also that M. MATTUCCI has been sent on a special mission from Tuscany to London. All men here whose opinion is worth anything agree as to the increasing difficulties of the Italian question. "How," it is asked, "can our bayonets be turned against the very people for whom we have been shedding our blood like water? Will our gallant soldiers follow, or will their officers lead them on in such a monstrous cause as that of the twin Dukes of Tuscany and Modena?" And yet, to judge from present appearances, to that state of things are we coming. It is quite clear that the return of these Dukes will be resisted by force. At Leghorn, M. BISCOSSI, the Governor, only succeeded in dispersing a riotous assembly by undertaking, upon his own responsibility, that the Grand-Ducal family should never set foot again in Tuscany. A Congress—if such can be assembled—appears the only mode of coming to anything like a settlement of the question. We know not what are the advances said to have been made either to or by the English Government, on this question, but if, consistently with her dignity, England can consent to appear in Congress, now is the time when her voice may be heard to advantage in behalf of Italy.

THE STATE OF ITALY.

Condition of the Central States—Affairs in Sardinia and Lombardy—Return of Napoleon III. through Turin—Movements of Garibaldi and of Kossuth—The Austrian and French Armies.

FURTHER INDICATIONS OF ITALIAN FEELING.

Correspondence of the London Globe.

PARIS, Wednesday Evening, July 24.

There is this evening in *Le Pays* a rather significant paragraph, signed GRATIEN DE CASSAGNAC, whose pen belongs to the Executive:

"The question of the Duchies remains to be regulated. No one says that Piedmont is not to get a good share (*buona parte?*) of them. The population will be assuredly consulted. The rulers of those small States have not ruled them so as to have made themselves indispensable."

This is quite in accordance with what is known to have passed at the interview just held between NAPOLEON III. and Marquis LATAFICO (CORSINI,) the Minister who insisted on LEOPOLD's abdication at the outbreak of the war.

The embassy of Cavalier PERUZZI, now on his way hither from Florence, will have been thus forestalled. In point of fact, news is here to-day that 85 municipalities in Tuscany have already met and proclaimed their design to offer armed resistance to the restauration of the late dynasty. Sienna, Pisa, Lucca, Pistoia and Arezzo have pronounced in this direction. As for Leghorn, the commotion had become so formidable, that the Gonfaliere Biscossi had to declare in a proclamation to the townspeople that he held himself personally reponsible to them for the non-return of the Austrian Archduke. The energetic state of public feeling was caused by two French frigates having been signalled as in sight of the harbor. In Paris these warships are officially announced to enter an appearance merely for the security of French traders.

At Perugia a new event has envenomed beyond redemption the spirit of the lieges. Col. (now General!) ANTONY SMUTH had recommended to ANTONELLI, that as the late junta was composed of rich proprietors who had taken refuge in Tuscany, an excellent opportunity offered of raising a good round sum; the hint was not thrown away, and a Government order has just arrived from Rome to raise $100,000 (half a million of francs) on the lands and tenements of these citizens of Perugia. A splendid haul! but poor compensation for the utter stoppage of all financial supplies from the Romagna; still Perugia pays the piper, and if Peter is robbed he in turn robs Paul.

It is now formally announced that neither VICTOR EMANUEL nor any responsible Minister of Sardinia has signed any paper at Villafranca save and except the armistice, which continues to the 15th August. Austria and Sardinia are still in a constructive state of open war, no peace terms having yet been accepted as between these two belligerents. At Zurich the three governments content to meet, but as Count CAVOUR is personally a bugbear to FRANZ JOSEPH, he of course had consented to withdraw his presence from the green baize on which the final protocols will be laid for signature. The Cabinet of Rutazzi will be nevertheless inspired and directed by the master statesman who has hitherto upheld the claims of Italy, while the silent march of events in the central territories comes in aid of a more favorable solution than was inferred at first.

Correspondence of the London Times.

A letter from Bologna describes the impression made by the "Napoleonic telegram" as "immense and terrible." It is there interpreted (not unnaturally) as the triumph of Austria and the Pope. "Austria being able," says the writer,

"From the open doors of her Empire to introduce anew her battalions, aided by the Pope and by Naples, she will be within three years the sole master in Italy. The general indignation is indescribable. The volunteers who are marching upon Rimini are now 3,000 strong; from here have set out other 11,000 men, between those of Mezzocapo and other corps; we hope that to us will unite themselves all the patriots who have fought and shed their blood on the Lombard plains, and we alone, with the cry of 'Evviva the valiant King VITTORIO EMANUELE,' we will beat the Swiss hordes and keep alive that war which it was sought to terminate with the triumph of clerical despotism."

This is pretty plain speaking, and, if deeds correspond with words, which is not always the case in Italy, it is clear that there is a great deal of trouble to come, and that the settlement of Italy on the Villafranca baess is not to be accomplished without force of foreign arms.

The Venetians are exceedingly wrath with LOUIS NAPOLEON, whom they most unceremoniously call *Il Traditore* (the traitor.) Both distress and discontent prevail in Venetia, as the trades-people positively refuse to give goods and change for the 10fl. notes. The money-changers take the notes, but at a discount of about 40 per cent.

TUSCANY AND MODENA

The Turin *Independente* states that a great popular demonstration took place at Modena on the 10th in favor of King VICTOR EMANUEL, and against the restoration of Duke FRANCIS V.

The Genoa *Corriere Mercantile* informs us that a demonstration was organized on the 15th at Legnorn, so as to manifest to the Government the unanimous wish of the population for immediate union with Piedmont. Tri-colored flags, bearing the cross of Savoy, were paraded through the streets, and a deputation was sent to the Governor in order to obtain an announcement of the firm determination of the Government to oppose the restoration of the Lorraine dynasty.

The *Monitore Toscano* of the 17th contains the following circular from M. RICASOLI, the Minister of the Interior, addressed to all the Prefects and Sub-Prefects:

The Tuscan Envoys at Turin write to the Tuscan Government:

"If Tuscany holds to her excellent and real Italian spirit, she is still mistress of her destinies. Disposing of herself in a true Italian way, she will aid immensely in the accomplishment of the destinies of Italy. After this announcement there remain but a few words to add—Let the country prepare to proclaim its Italian wishes with dignity and firmness. The Government will show itself, now as ever, equal to the circum

collected under the windows of the Intendant's palace, shouting the King's name. The Intendant then thanked the crowd, which cried out, "Tell the King we desire still to be with him." On the following day a declaration of voluntary adhesion to Piedmont was signed by great numbers.

LOMBARDY.

The Governor of Lombardy has addressed a circular to the editors of the journals, calling upon them to assume sentiments of moderation, and warning them that he will order the suppression or suspension of any journal which may utter invectives against the recent events, by which at the same time the King and his augu t ally may be attacked.

ORDER OF THE DAY OF THE KING OF SARDINIA.

In addition to his proclamation to the Lombards, the King of Sardinia has addressed the following order of the day to his army, dated from Monzambano:

"Soldiers!—After two months' war, we have arrived conquerors on the banks of the Mincio. United to courageous allies, we have triumphed everywhere. Your courage, your discipline and your perseverance have excited the admiration of all Europe. The name of the Italian soldier is in every mouth. I, who have had the glory to command you, can appreciate your heroic and sublime conduct during the course of the war. It is useless, soldiers, to repeat that you have acquired the greatest claims on my gratitude, and on that of the country. Soldiers! important affairs of State call me to the capital. I confide the command of the army to the brave Gen. DE LA MARMORA, who has shared with us the dangers and the victories of this campaign. And now I announce to you peace. But if ever in the future the honor of our country shall call us to combat, you will see me reappear to command you, well assured as I am that we shall march anew to victory.

VICTOR EMANUEL."

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN SARDINIA AND AUSTRIA.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* says: "It is now formally announced that neither VICTOR EMANUEL nor any responsible Minister of Sardinia has signed any paper at Villafranca, save and except the armistice, which continues to the 15th August. Austria and Sardinia are still in a constructive state of open war, no peace terms having yet been accepted as between these two belligerents. At Zurich the three Governments consent to meet, but as Count CAVOUR is personally a bugbear to FRANCIS JOSEPH, he, of course, had consented to withdraw his presence from the green baize on which the final protocols will be laid for signature. The Cabinet of Rattazzi will be, nevertheless, inspired and directed by the master statesman who has hitherto upheld the claims of Italy, while the silent march of events in the central territories comes in aid of a more favorable solution than was inferred at first."

RESIGNATION OF COUNT CAVOUR.

Pending the accomplishment of the difficult task of assembling a Cabinet doomed to an unpleasant duty, and probably to a brief existence, Count CAVOUR temporarily retains the seals of office and chews the cud of meditation, which, in his case, must be bitter enough, although he may find some consolation in the sympathy shown him by his fellow-countrymen, and in the numerous signatures already appended to the project of subscription put forward by the National Guard of Turin, for the purpose of presenting him with a medal. He is, unquestionably, very popular here, and his recent failure does not seem to have lessened that feeling. He played for a large stake and he has lost the game. He may certainly lay the blame on his partner, but he has only himself to thank for the choice he made. He, as well as his royal master, seems to have been treated with considerable *sans façon*. CAVOUR's first knowledge of the armistice was derived from the message sent by the Emperor to the Empress. It passed through Turin, and, as is doubtless usual with all dispatches of importance, a copy was taken to him from the telegraph-office here. This was, as you may suppose, rather a shock to begin with; but when, at a later period, the basis of the treaty were communicated to him, he at once declared his intention to resign, and the King, however much he might regret the loss of so able a Minister, could not but see that, under the circumstances, there was no other course he could with propriety pursue.

THE NEW SARDINIAN MINISTRY.

"The new Ministry is formed.

Signor La Marmora is Minister of War, and also President of the Council; General Dabormida, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Signor Rattazzi, Minister of the Interior; Signor Egtana, Minister of Finance; Marquis Monticelli, Minister of Public Works; and Signor Miglietti, Minister of Justice.

The post of Minister for Public Instruction is still vacant."

The abandonment by Count ARESE of the task of forming a Sardinian Administration, must, says a correspondent, be encouraging to the friends of constitutionalism. In the hands of RATAZZI, DABORUNDA and LA MARMORA, the Constitution of Sardinia is as safe as it would have been in those of CAVOUR himself. RATAZZI goes even further in his Liberalism than the EX MINISTER; and it was one of the bold acts of CAVOUR to lift his present successor out of the ranks of the extreme left into his cabinet. RATAZZI was, in some respects, the John Bright of Piedmont—the conspicuous but impracticable representative of independent and far-going, or root-and branch Liberalism—when CAVOUR, to the disgust of many of his more moderate supporters, brought him into office. Were it not for the presence of a man as sagacious as LA MARMORA, one might fear imprudences from the excess of RATAZZI's zeal for Liberty, which might embarrass Sardinia at this moment.

PASSAGE OF NAPOLEON III. THROUGH TURIN.

Correspondence of the London News.

TURIN, Saturday, July 16, 1859.

Yesterday afternoon, at 5¼ o'clock, the King and the Emperor NAPOLEON entered together this city, on their return from the camp. They had come from Milan, where the King had preceded by a day the arrival of his powerful ally. Both were well received there; the King in the most affectionate manner, as he is every where at all times; the Emperor, as the man who, at all events has withdrawn Lombardy from the abhorred yoke of Austria. In Turin, however, this consideration had much less influence, and the reception here on the part of the people was cold. The only cries I heard were those of "Long live the King." The mingling of the French wounded and of those who had received the St. Helena medal with the National Guard in a double line along the streets created no enthusiasm. I do not know whether the Emperor compared this reception with the one he obtained at Genoa on the day of his landing, or with the one at Milan after the victory of Magenta; but it is certain that his face wore a melancholy expression and that his eyes were cast down. On the other hand, Count CAVOUR, on proceeding to the station to receive their Majesties, was the object of a real ovation, so boisterous that he deemed it prudent not to form part of the royal *cortége*, and he accordingly disappeared. Seventeen carriages followed that in which the two monarchs sat. They were nearly all of them occupied by French generals, who appeared well pleased at the unexpected calm. The illumination of last night was a poor affair, and excited no joyous feeling.

The Emperor when he travels is constantly followed by a numerous body of gendarmes in plain clothes. Great pains have been taken to disguise by false reports the gloomy and sad impression which the peace bulletin produced, not only in Piedmont and Lombardy, but in the Franco-Sardinian camp itself. No further back than yesterday, the copy of a dispatch, that only has an imaginary existence, was put into circulation. In this, among other things, we were assured that Mantua and Peschiera would belong to Piedmont, and that Venice was to be erected into an independent archduchy. The head and manager of these singular contrivances is the EX-Prefect of Police, PIETRI, who within the last four days has twice made the journey to and fro between this city and the camp. He has had long and strictly private interviews with KOSSUTH and other Hungarian chiefs. The Emperor left at 6 o'clock this morning, for Paris.

ENGLISH VIEW OF THE DISPOSITION OF THE DUCHIES.

Lord J. Russell to Sir J. Hudson.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Tuesday, June 28, 1859.

SIR: I have received and laid before the Queen your dispatches to that of the 25th inst. inclusive.

With reference to the last number of those dispatches, giving a summary of a circular issued by the Sardinian Government, announcing to their authorities that they "have created at the Department for Foreign Affairs a temporary office for the transaction of business arising out of the relations which have sprung up from the annexation to, or protection by, Sardinia of Italian provinces during the present war," I have to state to you that Her Majesty's Government readily admit the expediency of uniting the efforts of those engaged in war with Austria, either by the regular action of the respective Sovereigns or the spontaneous movement of the inhabitants, under one common direction.

But with regard to the permanent annexation to Sardinia of States hitherto obeying their separate sovereigns, Her Majesty's Government have adopted a line of conduct which they believe to be in conformity with the law of nations. Her Majesty's Government, as I stated to you in my dispatch of the 22d instant, consider that everything done at present must be considered as provisional; and that, although it may be necessary to make arrangements for the temporary maintenance of order in countries where the previous Government has been withdrawn, or has been overthrown, yet the will of the people, the fortune of war, and finally an European treaty, must, in the last resort, settle the territorial arrangements and rights of sovreignty in Northern and Central Italy.

Her Majesty's Government are happy to find that the view they have taken of this matter is shared by the Government of the Emperor of the French, and announced by the declaration in the *Moniteur* of the 26th inst., announcing that it has been erroneously inferred from the fact of the dictatorship having been offered to the King of Sardinia from all parts of Italy, that Sardinia, without consulting either the wishes of the people or the great Powers, reckons, by the support of the arms of France, on uniting the whole of Italy in a single State; but that such dictatorship is a purely temporary power, which, while uniting under a single authority the common forces, has the advantage of in nowise prejudging future combination.

From the language of Baron BRUNOW, I infer that such is likewise the view taken of the matter by the Russian Government.

You will read this dispatch to Count CAVOUR, but will not furnish His Excellency with a copy of it.

I am, &c., J. RUSSELL.

THE DOINGS OF GARIBALDI.

A letter from Milan of the 15th ult., in the *Nord* of Brussels says:

"I am able to communicate to you some details relative to GARIBALDI and his *corps d'armée*. You may readily imagine that the conclusion of peace had excited some apprehension as to the conduct which that corps would pursue. I have always thought that the soldiers of GARIBALDI would stifle the grief which the separation of Venetia must have excited in their ardent minds, and that they would respect military discipline, which has always been exemplary among them. This, in fact, is the case. On the arrival of the news of peace Gen. GARIBALDI assembled his soldiers, and, after having calmed their excitement by a noble address, he requested them to renew the oath of fidelity to the King, which they did without opposition. This conduct, which reflects honor on all concerned in it, will prove to Europe that the pretended revolutionary element in Italy fully comprehends the importance of concord. It is worthy of remark that among the volunteers of GARIBALDI there are a great number of young men belonging to Venetia."

A Vienna correspondent writes:

"The affair on the Stelvio, on the 8th inst., must have been a sharp one, as the Free Corps had 100 men put *hors de combat*. GARIBALDI, who commanded in person, had between 4,000 and 5,000 men, and the Austrian Gen. HUYN, who occupied an excellent position, 3 000 regular troops and 400 Tyrolese volunteers. GARIBALDI first learned from the Austrian Captain, KIENE, who went with a flag of truce to Bormio, that he and his master had been 'bought and sold.'"

KOSSUTH AND HIS PLANS.

Mr. JOHN M'ADAM, of Glasgow, writes, on the 21st ult., to the *North British Daily Mail*: "This morning I have received very late and trustworthy intelligence from M. KOSSUTH. Particulars I am not yet at liberty to communicate; however, for the satisfaction of his numerous friends I may state, that after his betrayal he remained only long enough to save as many of his revolted countrymen from harm as he could, and to prevent any further present hopeless insurrection. He then retired into Switzerland, where he was joined by Madame KOSSUTH three days ago; and it is uncertain whether he may not be obliged to remain for some weeks before he returns to England."

A letter from Florence states that MM. KOSSUTH, KLAPKA, and TELEKI, who had constituted themselves in that City as a Hungarian Committee, have separated, renouncing all projects of political action.

THE NATURE OF HIS ARRANGEMENTS WITH NAPOLEON.

Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

Besides the recognition of the necessity of either making peace, or "accepting a conflict on the Rhine as well as on the Adige," in the speech of LOUIS NAPOLEON to the great bodies of the State, there is another expression in that speech which has excited much comment. "It was necessary," he says, "to fortify ourselves openly, with the concurrence of revolution." This alludes, it is presumed, to the impending action of KOSSUTH in Hungary. It can hardly be intended to apply to the Duchies, or Central Italy, so orderly, and so perfectly under the control of Piedmont. But, if it refer to KOSSUTH, who called that personage upon the stage? Who but LOUIS NAPOLEON, who now speaks of the "concurrence of the revolution" as one of the motives to peace. Unless, indeed, it be that he created this revolutionary giant on purpose to kill him—first raising up KOSSUTH, in order that he might appeal to the formidable apparition as a bugbear to frighten Austria into laying down arms. But he should, at least in that case, abstain from quoting KOSSUTH to Frenchmen as a reason for discontinuing the war. KOSSUTH has, no doubt, in his possession, documentary evidence, under the Emperor's own hand, that all he did, or was to do, was by Imperial aid, and at Imperial invitation. I have conversed with persons who assert this fact most positively—who, besides, saw him received at Boulogne, by the *sous-prefet*, with all the ceremonious respect and ready service which are paid only to public personages whom the Emperor delighteth to honor. And so it was during his progress to Marseilles, and in his passage through Northern Italy. This is, in fact, but another example of that practice of double-dealing into which the exigencies of LOUIS NAPOLEON's position are always throwing him. He literally has to take his own trick at every deal—to undo with one hand what he does with the other. This is apparent, all through his dealing with the subject of the Peasey at this crisis. It is apparent in his tone about England. It is apparent in his demeanor to Austria. Now one can readily understand that Napoleonic game may *require* this playing of black against white—but a recognition of this is a very different thing from toleration of it. It seems to be rapidly becoming intolerable to all Europe.

RETURN OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

A letter of the 15th, from Rivoltella, a small village near the Mincio, says:

"As the Emperor has left, the army will to-morrow begin its homeward movement. The Imperial Guard is going to Milan, where its First Division will arrive on the 25th, and its Second on the 26th. To the First Corps also will belong the honor of making a halt in the capital of Lombardy; its three divisions encamped round Castelnuovo, will therefore follow the same route as the Guard; they begin their movement the 19th, 20th and 21st, and reach Milan on the 29th, 30th and 31st. The Second Corps is to be concentrated for the present at Brescia, where its two divisions, starting from Monzambano on the 16th and 17th, will reach their destination on the 19th and 20th. They will thus pass on the left of the battle-field of Solferino. The First Division of the Third Corps leaves Goito to-morrow, will cross the Po at Casalmaggiore, and enter Parma on the 21st. The Second Division of the same corps will remain on the right bank of the Po, at Casalmaggiore, which is only three marches from the point it now occupies, Cerlungo. Lastly, the Third Division, leaving Volta and Pozzolo on the 19th, will go and occupy Bozzolo and Piadena, on the right bank of the Chiese. Leaving Valeggio on the 16th, 17th and 18th, the three divisions of the Fourth Corps will, on the same day (the 23d) reach their respective destinations, Piacenza, Pizzighetone and Cremona. They will pass by the very places where they fought so gloriously on the 24th of June, and will halt at the village of Guidizzolo. The Fifth Corps, provisionally commanded by Gen. D'AUTEMARRE, who replaced Prince NAPOLEON on his departure, yesterday, for Paris, is going to Bergamo, where its two divisions will arrive on the 24th and 25th. This corps will not begin its movement until the 18th, in order to leave the road free from Peschiera to Milan, along which the Piedmontese army and its siege artillery have been passing for the last three days. The cavalry of the Imperial Guard, now at Montechiaro, will start for Novi to-morrow, through Cremona and Piacenza, and will arrive on the 24th. The two divisions of cavalry under DESVAUX and PARTONNEAUX leave Asola for Tortona and Voghera, which they will reach on 24th and 25th. The artillery will march with the divisions, and its parks as well as its reserves will be sent to Pavia. Lastly, the reserve of the engineers with its park will proceed to Canetto. Departures are always sorrowful, says the proverb; this surely ought to form an exception, but yet every face betrays a feeling of regret which is scarcely counterbalanced by the thought of the delight which is sure to burst forth beyond the Alps. Every one had made his provision of devotedness and ardor for an indefinite period, and none was yet satiated with victory, and such is the nature of man that when he has looked forward to a long and arduous task, attended with vicissitudes of all sorts, and has screwed up his courage to the height of his enterprise, the very unexpectedness of the success which meets him at the outset produces an indefinable sentiment of melancholy which his reason repels, but which all his efforts cannot entirely throw off."

DISPOSITION OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

Field-Marshal HESS (the promotion is recent) is still arranging the final movements of the Austrian troops. The First Army, under WIMPFFEN, is under orders to repass the Alps, and will begin to move immediately. The Second Army will remain in Italy, under the orders of Count DEGENFELDT.

THE PRELIMINARIES OF VILLAFRANCA.

Correspondence of the London Times.

VIENNA, Tuesday, July 19.

It was understood by the two contracting Powers that Venetia alone was to belong to the Italian Confederation, but the influence of Austria will certainly continue to make itself felt throughout the Italian Peninsula. It is certain that Italy has lost rather than gained by the late war, but the Emperor NAPOLEON has attained his object, which was to give Austria a severe lesson for daring to make opposition to him. The Viennese think that the relations between the French and Austrian Courts will become extremely intimate; but I am not of the same opinion. The military honor of Austria is untarnished, but the pride and self-esteem of the army have received a wound which will long rankle. People here attach little importance to the present loss of Lombardy, because they believe it will again, and at no distant period, form a part of the Austrian Empire. As they justly remark, he garrison of the great Quadrangle can regain the plains of Lombardy whenever a favorable opportunity for doing so may present itself. I am inclined to believe that the loss of Lombardy is a gain for the Empire; but the Austrians are still too much excited to listen with patience to the expression of such an opinion. The Emperor NAPOLEON took care to communicate to some of the persons whom he met at Villafranca his admiration of and kindly feeling for the Emperor of Austria; and they, as well-trained courtiers, did not neglect to repeat what they had heard. The report that the remains of the Duke DE REICHSTADT are to be transported to Paris may prove to be correct, as the Emperor NAPOLEON some years ago expressed a wish to that effect. His Holiness, the Pope, has already declared that he is resolved not to become President of the Italian Confederation, and it is fully expected that the King of Naples will decline to recognize the right of the two Emperors to federalize the Italian States. The Emperor NAPOLEON sacrificed some 50,000 French soldiers and about 500,000,000f. in order to make a vassal of Sardinia, but it would seem that he has not attained his aim, as M. RATTAZZI is to form the new Cabinet. The connection between the Emperor of the French and Count ARESE is a very intimate one, and one of long-standing. A person who knows both parties well has repeatedly told me that the Lombard Count is the only person who enjoys the *entire* confidence of LOUIS NAPOLEON, to whose presence he has access at all hours. When Count ARESE is in France he has apartments in the Imperial residence, "and, if possible, rooms which are in immediate connection with those of the Emperor."

A SECRET SUPPLEMENTARY TREATY BETWEEN FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

Correspondence of the Morning Chronicle.

MARSEILLES, Monday, July 18.

I can assure you, on the most unquestionable information and authority, that besides the preliminaries of peace which were signed at Villafranca on the 11th July, a secret treaty was equally arranged and agreed on between the two Emperors. What are its terms and conditions I do not profess to know, nor do I believe they are known to any one but two or three of the most confidential advisers of LOUIS NAPOLEON; but that such treaty is in existence there can be no doubt.

WHAT THE ENGLISH CABINET KNOWS OF THE TREATY.

In the House of Commons, on the 21st ult., Mr. HORSMAN asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the French or Austrian Governments have communicated to the British Cabinet the conditions of the peace concluded at Villafranca, and the mode in which it was proposed to give effect to them; and whether the coöperation of England and the other neutral Powers have been invited for that purpose?

Lord JOHN RUSSELL—The French Government have communicated to Her Majesty's Government the preliminaries of peace, but they are not in a fit state to be laid before the House at present. As to the communications that have passed, I think it would be better that some day next week, probably on Thursday, I should state to the House what have been those communications, and how we stand with respect to the Government of France in relation to the late peace.

THE TREATY IMPRACTICABLE.

Correspondence of the Globe.

PARIS, Wednesday, July 20.

Count WALEWSKI has been addressed by most of the Cabinets of Europe, demanding what are the real terms on which peace has been made, or if nothing more was reduced to writing and signed than what appeared in the *Moniteur*. It is quite obvious that the main provisions made for settling the Italian question by FRANCIS JOSEPH and NAPOLEON are impossible to be put in practice. As long as there is an Austrian army in Italy, Italy will remain very much in the same condition as before the war. The confederation with Austria and her Italian sovereign lieutenants, with the Pope to preside over all, simply means an inquisition added to the political oppression of the old system. And who is to force the Grand Duke on the Tuscans? What army is to restore the Sovereigns of Modena and Parma, and what soldiers are to garrison the Papal States? These are questions useless to hide, which Count WALEWSKI must address to the Emperor, for the condition of the whole of Italy demands a prompt action of some sort. King VICTOR EMANUEL having lost Count CAVOUR, cannot, I learn, find a statesman to form a Government. Tuscany has protested against the return of the Grand Duke. The Romagnoli can only be brought to accept PIOUS IX. by secularisation of the States of the Church or by the force of foreign soldiery. The Emperor NAPOLEON must learn these awkard facts, and he and the Emperor of Austria find a remedy. That remedy is only to be found in a Congress. But will Austria agree to a Congress? FRANCIS JOSEPH has told the world that he made peace with NAPOLEON because he got better terms than a Congress of the great Powers would have afforded. Beyond this he inflicted a deadly blow on NAPOLEON III, who made himself personally responsible for all the evils which may fall on the Venetians and people of other Italian States. The Emperor of the French is now pointed out as the author of all the universal dissatisfaction which the Treaty of Villafranca has produced in the French army and navy, amongst the people of Italy, and amongst the Liberal Party in France. The real friends of NAPOLEON III. will tell him as much, and lose no time in seeking to revise the Treaty of Peace. I believe Count WALEWSKI will make propositions to revise the treaty through the mediation of the great Powers. But it is perhaps useless for England, Russia, and Prussia to address Austria, unless they are agreed to unite with France in arms as well as diplomacy in case of refusal. It is useless to trifle with Austria, to ask her to retire from Verona, Peschiera, Mantua and Legnano, and cause Venetia to be garrisoned by Italian troops, unless Austria is pretty certain that the great Powers would, in case of refusal, recommend France to commence war again, and, more, lend France an assistance they have hitherto denied in the Italian war. On the contrary, the French Emperor has told us that the hostility of other Powers made it prudent to suggest peace. On what ground, therefore, can we hope a Congress would end in the retirement of Austrian soldiers from Italy? Her Britannic Majesty's Government had no faith in mediation after the battle of Solferino. Russia has been influenced of late to withdraw much of her promised support of Italy and France by the German party at St. Petersburg; and Prussia we know was about to make a diversion on the Rhine. Some people say that the Emperor NAPOLEON has made secret treaties of alliance with his Imperial Austrian cousin, for future ends. Now the fact, I suspect, will come out, that both Emperors made peace from necessity, (or what they thought, at least, necessities,) and there the matter ended. So bent were both on closing the war, that I am assured the Emperor of Austria did not consult either his Ministers or his Generals, fearing they would make difficulties, and it is supposed the Emperor NAPOLEON did not even communicate with his royal ally of the war, King VICTOR EMANUEL, before making peace. The Emperor of Austria is quite satisfied with his bargain: the Emperor of the French, France, and, above all, Italy, are not. Events alone in Italy will soon oblige the revision of the treaty of peace, or set aside all its provisions.

FRANCE.

Unpopularity of the Emperor—Reply to the Diplomatic Corps—The Paris Press—The Cost of the War—The Relations of France and England.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* says that the speech of the Emperor to the Officers of State had quite lost for the Emperor the popularity which he won among the dangerous classes of the capital by his military successes.

On the 21st the Emperor received the diplomatic corps. The Papal Nuncio, speaking in the name of the corps, offered the Emperor his earnest and sincere congratulations on his happy return, and on his resolution to conclude peace. The Emperor, in reply, said:

"Europe was, in general, so unjust to me at the beginning of the war that I was happy at being enabled to conclude peace as soon as the honor and interests of France were satisfied, and to prove that it had never been my intention to overturn Europe and to provoke a general war. I hope to-day that all reasons for disunion will disappear, and that the peace will be of long duration. I thank the diplomatic corps for their congratulations."

A report was current that the English Ministry had inquired how long the French troops were to remain in Italy.

It is stated that the number of spies employed in Paris has been doubled since the peace, and that there has not been such wholesale seizures of English ournals in Paris since the *coup d'état*.

The *Patrie* announces that the French Government has resolved to give to the King of Sardinia the greater number of the floating batteries which followed the army of Italy by land, and which, launched on Lake Garda and the marshes of Mantua, were to have been used in the siege of the Austrian fortresses, if it had taken place. This flotilla was commanded by Rear-Admiral DUPERRÉ.

This sudden peace, which is yet a puzzle, is attributed in Paris to two very different influences—the Jewish remonstrances of ACHILLE FOULD, having financial objects in the foreground, and the pious entreaties of EUGENIE, who was urged forward by the Paris Nuncio and the rural priesthood of Brittany, alarmed for the ultimate effects of war on the Papal temporalities. The fear of Germany is NAPOLEON's pretext, but FRANZ JOSEPH says that on his side it was the want of all support, present or future, from the same quarter that made him sign.

PARIS, Friday July 22.

The Emperor's speech has caused a great sensation. Rentes continue to decline, and are now 67.25, 3:28 P. M.—Rentes closed very flat, 68.15 for Money, and 67 20 for Account, being a decline of more than ½ per cent. since yesterday.

THE COST OF THE WAR.

The *Constitutionnel* devotes a long article to the consideration of the probable cost of the late war in Italy. It is not a difficult matter, it thinks, to arrive at an approximative estimate of the outlay by taking the expenditure of the Crimean war as the point of comparison, and bearing in mind the infinitely smaller amount of difficulty attendant on the transport of troops to a country at so short a distance as Piedmont. The following is an extract from the article:

"If we consult the accounts of the Crimean war, we shall find that the extraordinary expenses it imposed on the country amounted to about 1,300,000,000 francs. And how long did that war last? Three years in a military, and four in a financial, point of view. Now, 1,300,000,000 francs for three years would be 433,000 000 francs a year. But as the campaign in Italy has only lasted some months, no one can deny that it has cost much less than a year's war in the Crimea. This is not all. Not only has the war in Italy been very short, but it must have occasioned a much less outlay for stores. Everything cost very dear in the Crimea, where the country itself offered no resources; whilst in Italy, notwithstanding the depredations of the Austrian army, the French troops were able to procure, if not on the spot, at least in the neighboring provinces, part of what they required. The transports of men, ammunition and provisions were also less onerous for Italy than for the Crimea. The transports figure for 150,000 000fr. in the budget of the Eastern war; we do not believe that they will amount to 50,000,000fr. for the war in Italy; so that in this item alone the difference will be more than 100 000,000fr. We can do better, however, than make these comparisons—we can undertake to state that, according to calculations made, the war in Italy, if it had been prolonged, would not have absorbed at the end of the year more than 400,000,000fr. of the loan; so that there would have been 100,000,000fr., and a like sum coming from the new capital of the Bank, to meet the expenses of the campaign during the first months of the ensuing year without having need to create new resources. Our readers see, then, what a large sum the prompt conclusion of peace must leave disposable out of the capital of the loan.

THE RELATIONS OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

The following article in the *Journal des Débats*, directed against England, attracted attention. It refers in a disquieting manner to the additions which England is making to her Navy:

From the Journal des Débats, July 19.

"Because at times political alliances become overclouded we do not therefore think them necessarily compromised. In the best regulated household there may be moments of quarrel or coolness without a divorce becoming necessary. Frankness, moderation, patience, and especially courtesy, succeed in appeasing those vexatious irritations, and we then regret having given way on too slight a ground to the passion of the moment, for which on the morrow there is no cause.

Peace, with its consequences already known, allows us once more to take a dispassionate view of what has taken place during the last three months in Germany, as well as in England, as regards the Italian question and the policy of France.

Germany will excuse us if we speak of England first; we need not give our reasons for doing so. We are not suspected of not liking peace—we have even been reproached with liking it too much. We never looked upon that reproach as an insult, because we always were, and still are, ready to repeat that we love peace, provided France does not suffer therefrom, either in her honor, or in her just share of influence, or in her legitimate interests. On these conditions, yes, we like peace.

Nor can we be suspected of not being partisans of the English alliance. Have we not at times been reproached for being too much so? If we did not feel offended, it is because we always declared why, how, and on what conditions we wished for and do wish for the English alliance. It can only be on certain conditions, which we think the present moment well suited to remind our neighbors of.

We have often said it—we look upon an intimate alliance between France and England as indispensable to the peace of the world, to the progress of all mankind—a progress which cannot advance surely except under the safeguard of the double moral and material power resulting from that alliance. As a moral power, we find in the genius of the two nations associated for good what might be wanting in either of them respectively, and which renders their ascendancy irresistible. As a material power, without vain presumption, and without contempt for any one, this alliance appears to us to represent now, and for a long time to come, the greatest combined strength by land and sea which can be produced, either to do good or prevent evil. The Anglo-French alliance is therefore of the highest moment to the interests of Europe and of the world, as also to the interests of the two nations respectively. This is, in a few words, why we advocate it. But, let us hasten to add, it cannot exist and last except on the condition of being sincere, reciprocal, confiding—in a word, really cordial. And is this impossible? We do not think so; for, if we carefully consider all the excellent reasons for peace and a good understanding between the English and ourselves, we are still more struck, if possible, with the inconveniences and dangers which an alteration or coolness of those amicable relations would immediately engender.

We believe that we are now expressing the opinion of the majority of the political men of our country, no matter to what party they belong, the opinion of all the enlightened portion of the nation, of that which has known how, on more than one occasion, to set aside old prejudices and bid a truce to old sores.

And can as much be said for England? After what has just taken place in the highest governmental regions, we may be allowed to express a doubt. It appears to us that, latterly, the common sense of the English people has, almost single-handed, defended the alliance with France against the dangers which its statesmen made it incur. Without endeavoring to support our observations by quoting diplomatic documents, which have become very old within a fortnight, we might find a much nearer proof in the recent debates in the two Houses of Parliament. We have not recognized the usual reserve of the great party of which England is so justly proud.

We are perfectly aware that it is customary on the other side of the Channel, whenever the army or navy estimates are brought forward, to raise the phantom before the public of the invasion of "Old England," and through a magnifying glass to show Cherbourg, Brest, and Toulon ready to send forth their squadrons loaded with troops on every sea, speedily converted into French lakes—if not at once, at least at no short interval. We know that this theatrical effect invariably succeeds; the pounds sterling are voted. But hitherto in this somewhat hackneyed custom we behold the chief part taken by some eccentric individual, and we attached but little importance to it. The circumstances under which the same scenes have occurred, the political importance of the new actors, the *dénouement* which they might attain, even despite themselves, do not allow us to remain silent respecting a danger which we should like to obviate.

If, by one of those sudden changes at any moment possible in Parliamentary governments, a division with a small minority should restore to power the party just thrown out, would its language, in keeping with the Opposition speeches in the House of Lords? This would be serious. Mistrust, menace, almost insult, towards France is what we find in those Tory manifestoes—mistrust when the Government of the Emperor has never ceased, by words as well as by acts, to reassure Europe as to his intentions; menace when France scrupulously abstains from any provocation, when she has nothing armed, nothing prepared, beyond the wants of the war in Italy; finally, almost ill-concealed insult under that strange appeal to superannuated passions. This is not proper behavior towards any one, and it is dangerous towards our country. That England should have thought fit to remain neutral—that, forgetting her liberal policy, she did not choose to join France in liberating Italy—is a point we shall not examine now peace is concluded, whether she was right or wrong before the war; but that her neutrality should be ostensibly directed against us is what we do not understand, because there is not anything to justify it or to explain it.

France does not lay claim to dominate anywhere. On the sea, as on the mainland, she only wishes her legitimate share of liberty and action. Does this imply that she must admit and submit to such domination from another Power? Like England, France possesses rich and populated coasts, colonies far and near, a great maritime commerce, religious, political and commercial interests; finally, a moral influence to maintain over the whole surface of the globe. For this purpose she keeps up an army and a fleet proportionate to her population, her wealth, her grandeur. When her honor or her interests command it, France employs her forces as she thinks fit against her enemies; but she does not threaten her friends or her allies; she does not doubt their honesty—she does not provoke them by suspicions unworthy of a great nation.

We no longer believe in hereditary hatreds, we do not wish to believe any more in traditional resentment between nations; a long peace, a long interchange of relations of every nature on a footing of equal and mutual esteem, have, at least we thought so, silenced these anachronisms left for dead with our glorious soldiers on the battle-fields of Alma and Inkerman. Are we, perhaps, mistaken?

France has only shown calmness and moderation in opposition to the suspicious and hostile neutrality of England and of Germany. The Emperor, victorious, restores peace to astonished Europe. Will Europe be less moderate and less pacific than the Emperor? Will England, who takes note of a single vessel more or less launched at Brest, and who votes 300,000,000 francs for her navy; will England, who so loudly calls upon the Continent to disarm, will she set the example, and withdraw from her order of the day this programme of menace or of fear, the sad effect of which we have felt it our duty to point out in the point of view of the alliance we should wish to uphold? When a cloud passes overhead pregnant with electricity, why attemp to deliver the thunderbolt? Who knows where it might fall?"

PRUSSIA.

The official Prussian *Gazette*, of the 22d, contains the following:

"The various erroneous opinions which have been of late promulgated as regards the objects Prussia had in her endeavors for a mediation have induced the Prussian Cabinet to address the following correctional circular dispatch to the Embassies in Germany:

Count RECHBERG, immediately after his return from Verona, said to the Royal Prussian Ambassador at Vienna as follows: 'Austria has accepted the preliminaries of peace, principally because the conditions of mediation proposed by the neutral great Powers were less favorable for Austria than those upon which the Emperor of the French desired to treat.'

The Emperor of Austria, in his manifesto of the 15th inst., expressed himself to the same effect:

'To the circular of Count RECHBERG, recently confided to me, a project of mediation, said to be communicated to France by England, was added, to the conditions of which Prussia should have consented. The Mulnzer *Journal* of to-day also publishes the above project.

You are authorized to express most positively,

1. That on the side of Prussia no conditions of a mediation whatever had been advanced, nor have any such, coming from any other Power, been accepted by her.

2. That the project added to the Austrian circular, and since published in the newspapers, was entirely unknown to us. VON SCHLEINITZ.

BERLIN, Thursday, July 21.'"

The Prussian *Gazette*, of the 18th, publishes a leading article in defence of the attitude taken by Prussia during the last few months, and endeavors to prove that its policy has prevented a universal war. The article lays the chief stress upon the fact that a real and substantial basis for joining in the war was wanting. It goes on thus:

"Prussia can draw her sword for German and Prussian interests, but not for maintaining or re-establishing a state of affairs in Italy which Austria herself has recognized as not maintainable; nor for sustaining isolated articles of the treaties of 1815, (*nicht für Feststellung einzelner Bestimmungen der Vertrage von* 1815.")

The article further says:

"The proposals for mediation made by Prussia were far more favorable than the preliminaries of peace which have now been agreed upon."

The article concludes:

"Prussia has no occasion to be dissatisfied with the unexpected turn matters have taken. While discontinuing her military measures she awaits the further development of affairs with calmness."

GERMANY.

The Federal Council, on the 21st ultimo, unanimously agreed to the proposals of Austria and Prussia, respecting the restoration of the Federal Contingents and fortresses to a peace footing.

A letter from Munich, on the 18th, says: "The members of the Chamber of Deputies have already held a preparatory meeting and it is said that they are all agreed that a reform of the German federal constitution is desirable. That question will form the basis of the address which will be presented to the King."

A meeting of men of the democratic party from all parts of Germany has been held at Elsenach. The following resolutions were agreed to:

1. We see in the present condition of affairs great dangers to the independence of our German fatherland, and these dangers have been increased rather than diminished by the peace just concluded between France and Austria.

2. These dangers have their ultimate cause in the faults of the federal constitution of Germany, and they can only be averted by a speedy modification of that constitution.

3. With that object, it is necessary that the Germanic Diet should be replaced by a Central Government of Germany, firm, strong, and permanent, and that a National Assembly should be convoked.

4. Under present circumstances, the proper steps for attaining that object can only emanate from Prussia, and it is therefore necessary to use every effort to induce Prussia to take the initiative.

5. With that object, and to preserve more effectually the foreign interests of Germany, it is expedient, provisionally, and until the definitive Constitution of the Central German Government, to confer on Prussia the direction of the German military forces, and the diplomatic representation of Germany abroad.

6. It is the duty of every German to support with all his might the Prussian Government, as far as it tends to this object, and assuredly the German people will not shrink from any sacrifice required by the independence, unity, and happiness of the German Fatherland.

AUSTRIA.

Prince RICHARD DE METTERNICH will be the new representative of Austria at the Court of the Tuileries.

The Marquis DE GARDATTO, who has been dispatched to Vienna on a special mission by the King of Naples, was received by the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH on the 19th inst.

A letter from Vienna says: "The Government is greatly occupied with the proposed reforms, and there is reason to hope that the so-long-promised organic laws will soon see the light of day."

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 10th inst., says:

"Prince WINDISCHGRATZ returned from Berlin to this city last night, and it is known to me that he (in obedience to telegraphic instructions received from Verona) made an urgent but fruitless appeal to the Prussian Government shortly before the Emperor affixed his signature to the preliminaries of peace. In official circles it is said that Lombardy will have to take on itself about 200,000,000 lire of the Austrian national debt, which sum was raised in the Province when it formed part of the Kingdom of Italy. The establishment at Milan known as the 'Monte' (Mont-Napoléon) has hitherto paid the interest of the above-mentioned capital out of the provincial funds. As the Grand Duke of Tuscany and the Duke of Modena are to return to their States, it is by no means improbable that they will be 'inducted' by Austrian troops. The matter will give the diplomatic world plenty of occupation, but the end of it will probably be, that Austria—France willing—will do as she pleases. The *Ost-Deutsche Post* says that the dismissal of Count CAVOUR was promised by the Emperor NAPOLEON at Villafranca. The French monarch is somewhat angry at his Imperial Russian brother, because he objected to the formation of a Hungarian legion, and declared that the only Tuscan Government he recognized was that established by the Grand Duke LEOPOLD. In one of my recent letters it was stated that the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH had promised LOUIS NAPOLEON to endeavor to persuade the Pope to consent 'to the secularization of the domains of the Church;' but it now appears that it was simply the question of the secularization of the Papal administration. Austria is resolved, if possible, to prevent a complete schism in the German Confederation, which the Emperor of the French evidently wishes to bring about."

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, Tuesday, July 19.

Royal letters patent, dated the 18th inst., order that the extraordinary assembling of the States of Holstein is not to take place.

SWED

Bacon dull and lower. Lard in more demand at 58s. @58s., but closes quiet. Tallow dull and 1d. cheaper. Butcher's Association nominal at 54s.@54s. 6d.

PRODUCE—Ashes in moderate demand at 27s. 3d.@ 27s. 9d. for Pots; Pearls quiet at 29s.@29s. 6d. Sugars inactive. Coffee quiet being bare of supplies. Rice heavy and 3d.@6d. lower on Bengal. Sales of Baltimore Bark at 6s. 9d. and Philadelphia at 9d. Cod Oil continues dull; Sperm £92; Linseed steady at 29s.@29s. 6d. Rosin firmer; sales 5,000 bbls. common at 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. closing at the highest figure. Turpentine active at a reduction in prices; sales 700 bbls. at 36s.@35s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. Baring, Bros. & Co. report continued flatness in the Corn trade. White American Wheat, 40s.@45s.; red, 40s.@42s. Flour, 21s.@24s. Iron—A good demand for Welsh at higher quotations; Bars, £6@£6 5s.; Scotch Pig, 52s. 6d. Sugar opened quiet, but closed firm and active. Tea very firm; few sellers of Congou at 1s. 3d. Coffee rather easier, except for choice. The Indigo sales had concluded, showing an advance of 6d. on the May auctions. Linseed quiet; New-York barrels, £9 15s.; Boston bags, £9 7s. 6d.@£9 10s. Fish Oils quiet; Seal, £36; Cod, £33@£33 10s.; Linseed steady, 28s. 6d.@28s. 9d. on the spot. Rice neglected. Saltpetre flat, and decidedly lower. Tallow dull at 53s. on the spot. Rosins or Turpentine declined to 30s.@38s. The Wool sales were progressing with spirit at an average advance of 1½d.

HAVRE MARKET.

(*Week ending July* 19, *inclusive.*

Coffee dull and quotations barely maintained. Sales of the week 6,860 bales at 112f. for New Orleans *ires ordinaires* and 107f. for Java. Stock 85,500 bales. Wheat dull and lower. Ashes firmer and in better demand. Coffee, Sugar and Rice dull and neglected. Oils quiet. Tallow and Lard flat and unchanged.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. Bell & Son report as follows:

There is nothing new to report of the market for American Securities. There continues much steadiness in the market, and firmness in prices.

United States 6 ℔ cent. bonds, 1868	97¾@ 98¾
United States 5 ℔ cent. Bonds, 1874	92¾@ 93¾
Alabama 5 ℔ cent. Bonds	75 @ 77
Kentucky 6 ℔ cent. Bonds. 1868-72	92 @ 94
Maryland 6 ℔ cent Street Bonds	93 @ 95
Massachusetts 5 ℔ cent. Street Bonds	100 @101
Mississippi 5 ℔ cent. Union Bank Bonds	14 @ 16
Ohio 6 ℔ cent. Stock, 1886	98 @100
Pennsylvania 5 ℔ cent. Stock	82 @ 84
Pennsylvania 5 ℔ cent. Bonds, 1887	84 @ 86
South Carolina 5 ℔ cent. Bonds, 1866	83 @ 85
Tennessee 6 ℔ cent bonds, divers	80 @ 82
Virginia 6 ℔ cent. Bonds, 1868	83 @ 85
Virginia 5 ℔ cent. Bonds, 1868	83 @ 85
Boston 4½ ℔ cent. State Bonds	89 @ 91
Montreal 6 ℔ cents., 1858-65	80 @ 82
Illinois Central 7 cent., 1875	78 @ 80
Illinois Central 6 ℔ cent., 1875	75 @ 78
Illinois Central 7 ℔ cent, Freelands, 1860	86 @ 88
Illinois Central Shares	dis. 34 @ 32
Michigan Central 8 ℔ cent., 1869	82 @ 84
Michigan Central Shares	40 @ 45
New-York Central 6 ℔ cent., not Con'le. 1883	83 @ 85
New-York Central 7 ℔ ct., Convertible, 1864	93 @ 95
New-York Central Shares	68 @ 70
New-York and Erie 7 ℔ cent. 3d Mortgage	55 @ 58
New-York and Erie Shares	@ 9
Panama 7 ℔ cents. 1st Mortgage, 1859	100 @102
Panama 7 ℔ cent. 1st Mortgage, 1865	95 @ 97
Pennsylvania Central 6 ℔ cx. 1st Mort., 1880	90¾@ 91½

FROM CALIFORNIA.

General Intelligence—An Affray—The Case of the "Messenger Bird"—Missing Vessels—The Steamship "Washington"—A French Colony in Polynesia.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, July 8, 1859.

A desperate and bloody affray occurred here yesterday morning, in which a colored man named Albert Lee, a servant of Col. Fremont's, attempted to kill his wife and himself. The facts of the case are as follows: About three years ago Lee married the daughter of John Pelliser, a respectable colored man, by whom he has two children. Lee was dissipated and unkind to his wife, and they did not live happily together. The wife went home to her father's house, and Lee went up into the mines at Mariposa. A few days ago he came back and endeavored to induce his wife to live with him; she refused. Yesterday morning he went to the residence of his father-in-law, and knocked. His wife came to the door, but refused to admit him. He said that he was determined to see his children. She denied him access. He rejoined that neither she nor he ought to live any longer, and drawing a revolver, discharged a shot at her face. The ball struck her left cheek in the middle, passed through the jaw-bone and entered the back part of the palate, near the tonsils. Upon receiving the wound, she rushed up stairs, strewing the place with blood which gushed from the wound, and running into an up-stairs room, threw herself upon a Mrs. Laws, who boards in the house; but was not able to speak or tell what had happened, except by pointing to her cheek and showing the blood which was streaming from it. In the meanwhile, Lee had no sooner shot his wife, as related, than turning the weapon towards his own breast, he fired. The ball in this instance struck him about an inch below the left nipple, and passed entirely through the body, coming out at the back. It appears not to have touched the heart, though intended to pierce it; but traversed a portion of the left lung, taking a straight direction and passing through the ribs both in front and at the back. He fell upon the floor near the entrance of the house. Surgical attendance was promptly procured, when it was found that Mrs. Lee's wound, though severe, is not very dangerous. Her husband's case is much more critical, although it is thought that he may recover. He is able to speak, and converses quite freely, expressing his regret that the balls missed their intended marks.

There is a somewhat curious history attached to the barratry case of the long missing bark *Messenger Bird*, Capt. John H. Deler, which recently turned up at Tahiti. The case has excited a good deal of interest here, as it probably will among the shipping interest of the East. The ship *William*, which recently arrived here from Tahiti, brought 1,200 bags of coffee belonging to the cargo of the *Messenger Bird*, and disposed of by her captain; but legal proceedings have been instituted by the owners of the *Messenger Bird's* cargo to recover possession of the coffee, so that it is not likely to fall upon the market here for some time to come.

It was rumored that more of this coffee would come here on the *Jeannette*, from Tahiti, but the latter vessel arrived this morning without any.

We have no news yet of the missing ship *Manitou*, nor of the *Fanny S. Perley*; but the steamer *Washington* reports having passed, at Cape Horn, a ship of about 1,100 tons, bottom up, which it is thought may have been the *Perley*.

By the arrival here, yesterday, of the steamer *Senator*, from San Diego and other Southern ports, we learn that the schooner *Plutus* went ashore on the coast, near San Diego, and was totally lost. We have no further particulars of time, place or circumstance.

The grasshoppers were doing great damage to the crops in the vicinity of Guaymaca.

Luke Bond, the late Marshal of Benicia, left this port on the bark *Yankee*, on Monday, for the Sandwich Islands. Bond was *ex-officio* Tax Collector and License Collector of the town of Benicia, and it is supposed that corporation will lose over $5,000 by his "flitting." Bond destroyed all the books of his office.

I advised you in my last that the steamer *Washington* had been libeled. The libel was filed by Richard James Cade Hitchins, of Kingston, Jamaica. The vessel, on her voyage, stopped at Kingston for coal, provisions and other supplies, which were furnished by the libelant to the amount of £2,243 13s. 6d.—about $11,300.

Junius Schenck and 33 others, officers and seamen of the same vessel, have also libeled her for $5,897.

Great disappointment has been occasioned to the dealers in horrors, who expected to-day to attend the execution of Henry Wappner, convicted of murder. The Supreme Court of the State has granted a stay of proceedings, with a view to a new trial. The chances now are that the wretch will get off with a verdict of murder in the second degree.

Two neighbors, George F. Wyman and Nathan Kendrick, living near the Purissimo, in San Mateo County, on 28th June, got into a difficulty about some hogs, which resulted in the death of Kendrick, who received a stab from Wyman, with a knife, in the region of the left breast. Wyman immediately delivered himself up. The deceased was aged about 28 years, and was formerly from Kentucky. Wyman waived an examination, and was admitted to bail in the sum of $2,000. Most of the evidence is his own statement, which goes to show that the deed was done in self-defence.

The Coroner's Jury in the case of Ambrose B. Hill, from Newark, N. J., whose death was noticed in my last, found that he came to his death by morphine, but whether accidentally or for the purpose of destroying his own life does not appear.

A man named Marion Martin was killed by Geo. Small, near Eugene City, Southern Oregon. Martin was stabbed in the left breast, and died June 29. Parties from Yreka are in pursuit of the murderer, but he has not yet been arrested.

An old and well-known merchant of Sacramento, J. C. Hidenberg, sixty-nine years old, has been arrested, charged with committing an indecent and criminal assault upon a little German girl, ten years of age, on June 20. He gave bail. There is little if any doubt of his guilt.

On the 3d of July, a boat named *The Scow* was capsized in the river opposite Sacramento by coming into collision with the yacht *Lightning*, and twelve persons in the former were thrown into the stream. One of them, named Joseph Bailey, was drowned.

The dead body of Eugene Chiffonier, a native of Paris, aged twenty-five years, has been found floating in our bay.

The schooner *Samoa* sailed from this port on the 2d inst., for New-Caledonia, (Polynesia,) *viâ* Tahiti, with a party of Frenchmen, about ten in number, who intend to lay the foundation of a French colony in the island of their destination. It appears that a Mr. D. Rumeau, of this city, has obtained a grant of ten leagues of land there from the French Government. The grant is made under condition that Mr. Rumeau will introduce 16,000 sheep into New-Caledonia within two years from the date of the grant. Mr. Rumeau invited other persons to join him in his enterprise, requiring each partner to pay $500 as stock in partnership, six shares being necessary to become a trustee. The passage to New-Caledonia cost $45. The first Board of Trustees was composed of D. Rumeau, V. Garet, J. Dubouch, Jean Marie Pourtade, and Jean Baptiste Annaily; the last two of whom started, some months ago, to take possession of the ten leagues. Some of the colonists, who could not get ready to go on the *Samoa*, will go in the Norwegian ship *Hebe*, advertised to sail on the 20th inst.

Mr. John Lewis, a well-known cattle-dealer, was [illegible] at Wood's Ferry, San Joaquin County, on Tuesday night. The murderer, a man named Chevreux, escaped, but was hotly pursued by the outraged citizens.

The returns of the election for delegate to Congress from Carson Valley have not been received. The race was very close, but it is believed that Major Dodge is elected. Carson Valley, it will be remembered, constitutes the *proposed* new Territory of Nevada, which James M. Crane has been endeavoring to induce Congress to create during the last two years.

POLITICAL.

The Editor of the Mobile Register in a Personal Controversy.

The Mobile papers publish a spicy correspondence which has passed between the Rev. Price Williams, an Alabama clergyman and a Southern Rights politician, and Mr. John Forsyth, editor of the Mobile *Register*, who appears to relish personal conflicts, and replies to Mr. Williams' attack in a style sufficiently sharp. Williams had been publicly criticized by Forsyth at a political meeting, and sent him the following letter, demanding an explanation:

J. Forsyth, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I have been informed this morning that, in a speech on Saturday evening, in speaking of my opposition to your political opinions, you made remarks about my praying and psalm-singing, and of preachers, &c., in a derisive manner, calling upon God to deliver you from such, &c.

I prefer to have your language used by you on that occasion from your own pen, that I may know for myself its true import. I hope you will furnish me with a statement of that portion of your speech, and at the same time advising you that it will be for publication, if its import is such as has been reported to me. Respectfully, PRICE WILLIAMS.

Mr. Forsyth acknowledges the receipt of this letter, and proceeds:

"You cast the first stone, Mr. Williams; and while I have a veneration, equal to your own, for the good book which teaches the divine lesson of returning good for evil, I am sorry to say I have not yet got so perfect in the practice of Christian forbearance as when smitten on one cheek to turn the other. And when the buffet comes from one professing to be a political friend, and who walks out of his way to a ward meeting of the 'Opposition' to make me the subject of his scalpel—from one who only two months ago called upon me to beg the use of my name to make a Congressman out of me, and now thinks I am not sound enough timber to be turned into a member of the Legislature—from one, again, who has not been a Gibraltar of firmness and consistency in his own political antecedents—I say, under these circumstances, there is something in my blood that for the moment forces me to forget the teachings of my pious mother, and instead of turning the other cheek, to give "tit for tat," and to skin you as you were said to have "skinned" me.

And now, Mr. Williams, you have placed yourself in the attitude of a politician so pure, a Southern Rights man so immaculate, that you cannot vote for me for the Legislature on account of my "Douglasism." This shows that, in your own esteem, you are as politically sanctimonious as you have the reputation of being religiously self-righteous. If I, as a Southern Rights Democrat, am not good enough for Price Williams' vote, then there has lately been going on a miraculous and mysterious change in the political constitution of Price Williams. I have heard of people so good that towards the close of their lives, and while yet in the mortal state, their ripeness for the angelic condition has manifested itself in the rudiments of incipient wings cropping out from their shoulders. You must show me these political wing-lets of yours before I can consent to acknowledge your right of jurisdiction over my State Rights orthodoxy.

The following is a choice extract: "And who is Price Williams that he should dare to sentence me before the Southern people? Is the political ermine of my self-elected judge pure and unspotted? Has he plumbed the line of consistency; never deviated from the true faith; never followed false gods, or hankered after the flesh pots of "Sam?" I essayed to daguerreotype to the mind of the crowd that, to me, unseemly picture, of a political parson, and said I didn't like the combination of psalm-singing, political huckstering and intense money-getting in any one character. I believe this is about the worst thing I said—I might have talked a little about "stealing the livery of Heaven to serve the Devil in." But all I said, Mr. Williams, was eminently figurative. I drew a picture, and the audience wrote a name under it. If you had been there you would have been forced to acknowledge the justice of the portraiture of a very unlovable and unchristian character, but you would have written another name under it. I reverence true and godly piety as much as you do, and sinner as I confess myself to be before a merciful Heaven, I could not have been, and my nature will ever forbid my being a Mawworm—a Pharisee who beats his breast and thanks God he is not like unto that Publican. I said nothing against psalm-singing and praying *per se*—I do both myself, sometimes, in a quiet way. You want my statement for publication. I save you the trouble, for you will find a copy of this note in to-morrow's *Register*.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN FORSYTH."

The Reverend gentleman retorts by putting in a general denial, and concludes his rejoinder as follows:

"I must say that here is the most extraordinary production that I recollect, under the circumstances, to have ever seen. There is a spirit of malignity which is rarely found to emanate from one who should give us good examples and moral lessons.

I am not to be deterred from uttering my sentiments, politically, by Mr. Forsyth's tongue nor pen, let him descend to attack me personally, religiously, or in any way he may choose. Happily the people will judge between us. PRICE WILLIAMS.

A Southern Utterance Against the Slave-trade.

The Hon. J. Phillips, late Representative in Congress from the Mobile District of Alabama, publishes in the Montgomery *Confederation* a letter in opposition to the revival of the African Slave-trade. He maintains the constitutionality of the law for the suppression of the African Slave-trade by a series of convincing arguments. He also upholds the legality of the act declaring said trade to be piracy, and this he does upon high constitutional grounds. He argues this particular point with reference to the power of Congress as plainly deducible from the provisions of the Federal compact, without adverting to the *moral* feature of the question. "Whether," says he, "(this trade is) *malum in se or malum prohibitum*, is of no consequence, for I am considering the subject not as a moralist, but as a jurist." After citing a number of authorities to sustain the opinion which he expresses, he briefly but ably controverts and refutes the arguments which the advocates of repeal have put forth, and concludes his remarks as follows:

"It comes then to this—shall we demand from Congress a repeal of the whole legislation upon this subject? It is scarcely necessary to discuss such a question, for the assent of Congress cannot be obtained. But if it were attainable I would not favor it. I believe the revival of the trade would be the most fatal stab that could be planted in the bosom of the South. I do not believe the States, left to separate action, could effectually stop the flood of barbarism, which avarice and cupidity would pour upon their shores. I am, therefore, for maintaining the power of prohibition, where the Constitution has placed it, and where it can be made most available. Whether the penalty of the act is too severe is a question of legislative discretion, and a fair subject of discussion. Certainly punishment should never exceed in severity the exigency which alone justifies it.

These considerations lead me to regard the present agitation in favor of the revival of the Slave-trade, as fruitful in nothing but mischief. Already the cry has been raised of the "rich against the poor,"—a cry of fearful import in any State, but most ominous when heard in the Southern States of this Confederacy.

I regard it, therefore, as the highest duty we owe to our section, that we should close up our ranks by uniting our people in the firm maintenance of those rights which the Constitution protects, and not to put at hazard what we have, in seeking for what we have not. P. PHILLIPS."

Col. Forney and the Administration.

Col. Forney, in Monday's Philadelphia *Press*, announces the second anniversary of the paper, and justly congratulates himself upon its success. Of his political relations, the Colonel says:

"Politics had taught us the lesson—which experience teaches to most men—that, even to antagonize the worst of evils, is often a thankless, and always an unpleasing task. The reformer must expect to be criticised, to be doubted, and to be denounced: and he who sails between contending opinions, and preserves a safe neutrality in the midst of factions, while he may arouse little enthusiasm, is sure to awaken few resentments. And yet, on a cool and calm review of the field of past events, we see little to regret, and nothing to apologize for. Standing upon certain well defined principles, two years ago accepted by nearly all the great parties of the country—or, rather assailed by none—we enjoy the proud consciousness of having steadily adhered to these principles; and if we have been thrown into violent conflict with others, it has only been in the defence of the platform which these others have wantonly deserted and betrayed. Through panic and pressure on the one hand, and through the persecution and malignity of the Federal Administration on the other, we have passed, not only unscathed but victorious; and we now feel that in emerging upon the third year of our existence we have a wide and encouraging field before us.

Speech of Cassius M. Clay—Republicanism in Kentucky.

Cassius M. Clay delivered a Republican speech at Covington, Ky., on the 29th July. He spoke as follows:

The people of these States were engaged in no new controversy, and it was well to recognize the features of a struggle as old as the world—the struggle between the class in possession of illegitimate power and the people who would be free of the power. The possessors are conservatives, conservatives of monarchical prerogatives, of privileges, of caste, of the material advantage for the day, derived from the ownership of laboring men. Napoleon I. expressed his view of the conflict of principles by declaring that Europe was bound to be Cossack or Republican. So here in America it is inevitable that as a nation we must be the Propagandists of Slavery—and that in its worst form—or of Freedom.

To the men of Kentucky he wished to present this living issue, "Would they have a commonwealth in living issue, "Would they have a commonwealth in which labor was honorable?" It was the execrable which labor was honorable?" It was the execrable which labor was honorable?" It was the execrable feature of human slavery that it degraded—*not the African*, but the condition of labor. The idea of the independence of these States was the establishment of a federated union of States, in which the right of all men to all the sweet rewards of labor—health, sleep, property, and the "pursuit of happiness" should be universally recognized. [The Fathers of the Republic too fondly hoped this recognition was secured by the War of Independence. But in the Convention that framed the Constitution the Slave Power rose, and demanded the indirect recognition of Slavery and the legalization of the Slave-trade for a term of years. The fatal spirit of compromise prevailed, and, rather than go back to English allegiance, and taxation without representation, the framers of that instrument legalized the Slave-trade. The Slave Power grew apace; Kentucky, and Tennessee, and Alabama, and Louisiana were gained. Even the Compromise of 1820 carried Slavery west of the Mississippi, and the Compromise of 1850 contained still greater concessions.

Were the people of Kentucky prepared to stand by and be committed to the support of Slavery propagandism, by the small minority who had hitherto represented the State? The present Gubernatorial contest had nothing in it to enlist the enthusiasm or the care of Kentuckians. Your Bells and Magoffins were quarreling about *measures* and *measures* only—neither of them dared to risk a full discussion on the *principles* underlying the extension or rejection of Slavery in the Territories. He (Mr. Clay) called this political quackery and empiricism. There was nothing in the present canvass that touched the heart of the people—nothing that challenged the interested attention of maturity or evoked the enthusiasm of youth.

He repeated that the question, which most of all interested twenty-five out of every thirty people in Kentucky, was whether the condition of labor should be honorable? Would the non-slaveholders of the South be forever retiring with their scraggy horses and rickety wagons from the baleful influence of a slaveholding oligarchy, under whose cold shade there could be no common schools—no social equality—no ownership of the soil valuable to those who themselves hold the plow. Would the non-slaveholders, who had moved first to Kentucky, then to Missouri, and now to Kansas, consent to continue this Westward retreat—poorer at every remove—until with the Indians, they finally disappeared on the Pacific slope?

There was hope in the future. The control of the National Government was about to pass to the Republican Party. A Stephen Douglas would stand in the Charleston Convention like the mutineer at sea, who has the ship's charts and compass on the powder magazine, and with lighted match in hand, demands supreme command of the ship, or will engulf all on board in a common ruin. The South may surrender to this bold conspirator, but Pennsylvania is revolutionized, and Illinois would no longer follow Douglas. The prominent politicians of Kentucky were looking two ways—they were preparing to be with Douglas successful, and against Douglas if defeated. But the men of Kentucky had higher purposes to accomplish than could be secured by the election of any nominee of the Charleston Convention.

Mr. Clay appealed to the naturalized citizens of the State to recognize the political organization whose perpetuity and success depended upon the elevation of the condition of labor, and who repudiated the doctrines of the so-called Democratic Party, enunciated by Lewis Cass, which abandons the American of foreign birth, if impressed into the service of European despots.

Georgian Generosity and Heraldic Humbug.

The *Herald* of this City, having insidiously attempted to seduce the Democracy from Charleston to New-York, on the plea of tenderness for their health, is thus smartly rapped by the Savannah *Republican* for its weak device:

"The New York Herald on the Health of Charleston.—There is no end to the tricks of politics, and there are some presses in the country—a few, we hope—that pretend to be respectable, and yet scruple at no species of dishonor. The New-York *Herald* is out for the assembling of the next Democratic Convention in that City, instead of at Charleston, as now appointed. It alleges, by way of argument, that it would be unsafe for the delegates to visit the latter city in the month of June, as they would be running a risk of being carried off by the stranger's or yellow fever. The insinuation is a base slander against our sister city. Charleston is as healthy for strangers in June as New-York or Philadelphia, and we doubt if a case of yellow fever, in that month, can be found in her entire history. The course of the *Herald* on this subject is as mean as it is truthless."

Alabama Politics—The Southern Young Men "Yelling."

The Mobile *Mercury* publishes the following letter and the introduction thereto:

The Young Men.—The following communication has been sent us by a warm hearted friend of Southern Rights, who requests us to "touch it up a little," but we positively decline dotting an "I" or crossing a "t" of it:

Mr. Editor: It would have done your eyes and soul both good to have seen the Young Men's Southern Rights Association procession march down Dauphin-street, on Wednesday night. As far as the eye could see, "here they come!" I wanted to know what crowd that was, and they told me; and then, of course, it done me more good, so I felt good all over, and when the last of them came along, if I wa'n't marching right along with them I'll be hanged. I said, "Boys, will you low old folks to jine you?" Says they, "Yes, sir, any Southern Rights man can march after our music." So, when we got up stairs, Mr. Gindrat was called on, and he just made the boys yell, and such another good time you never did see; and sir, you may rest assured that the young men of the Southern Rights crowd are making the thing count.
LOOKER-ON."

Election Morning in Kentucky.

Prentice gave up the columns of the Louisville *Journal*, on election morning (Aug. 1,) to an infinity of three-line paragraphs, exhorting voters to do their duty manfully for the Opposition. Northern papers have done something in similar fashion on former occasions; but Prentice's broadside of small-shot rather excels in snapping squibs. We give a specimen of this Kentucky ammunition. It is a pity it was all wasted; Mr. Ball having been defeated by Magoffin. The *Journal* says:

"The papers say that old Buck 'takes part in the hops at Bedford Springs.' Let us send him some news to-night that shall make him hop higher and faster than ever—make him in fact hopping-mad."

"Boys, cling to Bell to-day, and you can clang for him to-night."

"Men of the Opposition! let us do our whole duty this morning, and, when we send forth the first news by telegraph, we shall make the Locofocos along all the multitudinous lightning lines think that the Devil or a Thunderstorm has taken possession of the wires."

"Charge to-day, friends, along the whole line. Let your charge be as formidable as that of Zouaves or hack-drivers."

"Let Opposition votes fall as fast and thick and pure as snow-flakes to-day, and the Democracy will be chilled and benumbed before noon."

Murders.

A RESTAURANT-KEEPER KILLED AT COXSACKIE.

Mr. Robert Decker, the keeper of a restaurant in the city of Hudson, N. Y., was attacked and so severely injured at Coxsackie, on the evening of the 25th July, that he died of his wounds on the evening of the 29th. He had gone up to that village on a pedding expedition, as a circus was exhibiting there on that day. About 9 o'clock some dispute arose between him and two men attached to or traveling with the circus, which finally ended in Decker's being struck a violent blow on the head with a slung-shot or stone; he was then jumped upon by his assailants and otherwise severely injured. He died at 9 o'clock on Friday. Warrants were issued and placed in the hands of a Greene county officer, who, in company with Col. George Decker, proceeded to Poughkeepsie, and succeeded in arresting the two men supposed to be implicated, one giving his name as John Rivers, the other refusing to give his name at all. They were lodged in jail in Hudson, on Friday night, and the following day placed in the custody of Sheriff France, and are now in Catskill jail.

PARRICIDE IN SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

In the town of Niscayuna, Schenectady County, on Sunday, July 31, a young man by the name of Nicholas Bohanna, killed his father by striking him over the back part of the head with a heavy club. The father was probably knocked senseless by the blow, and while falling to the ground was again struck by the brutal son, breaking the skull and causing instant death. The *News* says that it is the opinion of those acquainted with the parties that the murderer is insane. The murder was witnessed by two men, who say that a few words passed between the parties before the fatal blow was struck. The murderer is about five feet ten inches in height, twenty-four years of age, and rather prepossessing in appearance. He related the circumstances of the case with perfect composure, and does not seem to realize the enormity of the crime he has committed. He is confined in the Schenectady Jail.

A BAR-ROOM TRAGEDY.

The Waterbury (Conn.) *Journal* has the following account of a bloody affray in that town, on Saturday night, July 30: "A man, named John Riggs, entered the bar-room of Myer's Hotel, Scovill-street, about 12 o'clock, and commenced abusing a boy. He carried his persecution so far that a person named James Shannon, who happened to be in the room interfered. Some loud talk followed, and at last Riggs was turned out of doors. He soon returned, however, and meeting Shannon at the door, stabbed him three times with a dirk-knife, inflicting severe wounds. The knife entered the left side just below the ribs, and again into the abdomen, an inch or two left of the navel. Another stab, probably aimed at the breast, took effect on the left arm near the shoulder, severing the muscles, and rendering the arm powerless. The blows were given so rapidly that none of the persons present were aware that Shannon had been stabbed until he walked to a friend in the back part of the room and requested him to loosen his belt, at the same time telling him what had been done. Doctors Platt and Dougherty were quickly in attendance, and pronounced Shannon to be dangerously wounded. From the opening in the abdomen the intestines protruded, one of which had been pierced through and through by the murderous knife. The stab in the side had severed the diaphragm, and, it is feared, reached a vital spot. After his wounds were dressed he was conveyed to his boarding-house. At last accounts he was very low, and it is thought he cannot survive his injuries. Riggs immediately fled from the scene, but was arrested on Sunday morning.

A Cute Female Yankee.—Under the head o "A Touching Scene in Court" the Taunton *Telegram* narrates the following incident:

"At the last term of the Court of Common Pleas in this county, and upon the day assigned for sentencing prisoners, there was placed at the bar for sentence a middle-aged woman, from Attleborough, who had been convicted as a common seller of intoxicating liquor, in violation of law. She held in her arms an infant, apparently some nine months old. Shortly after taking her seat at the bar, she proceeded, with great apparent delicacy, to suitably arrange her dress and administer to the child in her arms that natural solace which is the unfailing panacea for all infantile alarms. Upon the motion of the District Attorney the case is called for sentence, when the Court, having the interesting exhibition of nursing maternity directly before him, inquires if it is not a case where the party should be sentenced to the poor-house of the town in which she resided, instead of the house of correction, such being the provision of the statute in regard to women having nursing children convicted of violation of the liquor law. The District Attorney, upon view of the interesting exhibition above described in the prisoner's dock, concurs in the suggestion of the Court, whereupon the nursing mother was sentenced to a term of quiet leisure in the poor-house in Attleborough, in this county, instead of the same term at hard labor in the House of Correction in New-Bedford, and left the Court-room thanking his Honor for his leniency. It has since transpired that said unfortunate female is a widow of some three years' standing; that *her* youngest child is a stalwart boy of about 5 years, and that the infant to whose wants she so materially administered in the presence of the Court was *a baby borrowed for the occasion!* The above case stands upon the record of the Court as follows: 'Commonwealth *vs.* Margaret Joyce. For defendant, Joseph B. Sanford.'"

MISCELLANEOUS.

Some six weeks since, Mr. Patterson, of Woodstock, C. W., challenged any person in the United States to play him a match game of quoits. This challenge has been accepted by Mr. J. K. Goodall, of Detroit, who is well known as an expert at the game. This match has been under consideration for some time, but the great impediment in the way has been the difference in the diameter and weight of the quoits. Patterson's weigh 15 pounds and have a diameter of over 8 inches; while the diameter of Goodall's are only 7¾ inches, and the weight 9½ pounds.

We published, a day or two since, an account of the murder of a young lady named Marris, in Marshall County, Va. The Wheeling *Times* states that the supposed murderer, one Nathaniel Harten, was arrested on the 29th July. When the officers approached to take him, he remarked, "I suppose I am the man you are looking for," and went with them as though he had been expecting the occurrence. He seemed disposed to make a confession, but was not urged or permitted to do so by those who had charge of him.

There is a village in Steuben County, in this State, which bears the name of "Painted Post." The origin of the name is told as follows: "It takes its derivation from a wooden monument in the form of a large hewn square post, painted red, with images in black, which was erected by a band of victorious Indians, at that point, some time in the Seventeenth Century, in commemoration of a bloody battle, in which some sixty or seventy of an opposing tribe were slain and captured."

The sale of a number of the Cunard ships is noticed by the Boston *Journal* as follows: "We learn from the Merchants' Exchange books that the British steam propellers *Andes*, *Alps*, *Lebanon*, *Taurus* and *Teneriffe*, all of the Cunard line, have been sold to the Spanish Government. They will be replaced by five others of greater capacity and power

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Wednesday Evening, Aug. 3, 1859.

Large numbers of live cattle continue to come in, but the supply of good beef is comparatively small, as a considerable proportion of the bullocks arriving are entirely unfit for slaughter. The poor condition of the pastures in some parts of the West, owing to drouth, impels feeders to sell their cattle. One of the editors of the *Southern Homestead*, published at Nashville, Tenn., came on *viâ* Louisville, Ky., and through portions of Southern Indiana and Ohio, and he informs us to-day that he saw large tracts of pasture dried up, and many corn fields so stunted by drouth that there was no hope of a crop. Farmers in those sections were buying hay for the Winter, and selling off their stock to reduce the number kept over. This accounts for so many thin cattle arriving here now. We think the total weight of meat to be obtained from the 4,400 cattle brought in this week would not greatly exceed the 3,676 average weekly supply for last year. Butchers seemed to have a similar opinion, as they bought the entire lot for a week's supply in August.... Of milch cows, the receipts for the week are reported at 214; but this must include many animals here for the third or fourth time, as very few sales are being made. Some purchases are made by milkmen to keep up the amount of milk for market during the season of dry pasture. They buy more than they would but for the very low price at which cows are now pressed upon the market.... Of veal calves the receipts are gradually declining in number, though the maturer age and better weights keep up the actual supply of veal pretty well.... Sheep and lambs are more abundant than during any week for the past four years; indeed we think this week is the first during which as many as 18,346 sheep and lambs have been brought in. Of course no sale could be had for all of this number, even at a decline of 50c.@ 75c. ℔ head. Several lots have been taken to the country for feeding, and the yards to-day appear to be supplied for a week to come.... The receipts of swine have been larger than for several previous weeks; prices are a little lower, and there are some unsold animals in the yards. The following table, carefully collected from our notes gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle received and retailed at Bergen, show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 2.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	4,440	214	617	18,346	4,370
Previous week	3,823	200	687	16,373	3,018
Same w'k last. y'r	3,167	185	606	12,608	7,721

Weekly average of beeves for 1857.....3,143
Weekly average of beeves for 1858.....3,676

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 27,987. Total number received the previous week, 24,101; an increase of 3,686. This is quite an increase upon the large numbers of last week—the largest of the season until now.

Of the 4,440 fresh bullocks, 3,076 were yarded at the Forty fourth-street yards. The balance were distributed: 1,150 sold at Bergen; 69 at Browning's, and 24 at O'Brien's on Sixth-street; and 91 at Chamberlin's, on Robinson-street. The sales at Bergen have been larger than during the previous week, especially of light thin "scalawags," which the owners were probably ashamed to drive over the river.... Of the 3,076 bullocks at the Forty-fourth-street yards the present week, so far as we could ascertain from the owners or salesmen, and from the yard-book, there came from Illinois, 777; from Kentucky, 480; from New-York State 530; from Ohio, 597; from Iowa, 130; from Canada, 203; from Indiana, 121; from New-Jersey, 8: from Texas, 61; from Michigan, 74; from Pennsylvania, 78; and from Connecticut, 15. An extensive pasture-ground, as will be seen; and, judging from the appearance of the cattle, one would think the feed getting short.... The 3,076 yarded at Forty-fourth-street, came into market by the following routes: By the Hudson River Railroad, 1,100; by Erie Railroad, 1,234; by Hudson River Boats, 700; by Camden and Amboy Railroad, 63, and by the Harlem Railroad, 79. Add to the 1,234 over the Erie Railroad, sold at Forty-fourth-street, the 1,150 sold at Bergen, and it will be seen that the cattle freighting on that Road is quite large at present.

THE CATTLE MARKET TO-DAY.

At the introductory market on Tuesday a comparatively light business was done, although the principal portion of the few good cattle were then sold at about last week's rates, or 10½c. for some to be weighed, and what will prove 11c. for others when they are dressed. The market opened rather dull this morning, but the cattle were gradually picked up, sellers yielding both in weight and price from yesterday. A large number of the poor cattle—so poor that they should not come here—sold at under 7c., and were dear at that. The greater portion of the cattle were in first hands, some costing 4¾c. in Kentucky, must loose the owners about the expenses from there here. The few lots bought at Albany rarely paid commissions. Taking the average of the entire transaction, to-day and yesterday, as we have noted them down, the range of prices this week, and those of last week, set down for comparing, are about as follows:

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium cattle	None.	None.
Best quality offered	10½c.@11c.	10¾c.@11c.
Medium quality	9½c.@10c.	9¾c.@10¾c.
Poor quality	8½c.@ 8½c.	8¾c.@ 9c.
Poorest quality	6c. @ 7½c.	6¾c.@ 8c.
General selling prices	8½c.@10c.	9c. @10½c.
Average of all sales	9c. @ —	9¾c.@9½ c.

Decline for the week ¼c.@⅜c. ℔ ℔.

The decline was upon the poorer grades, which were in excess. All were sold at same price, but we hardly see what becomes of so much meat. True a good deal of it goes to out of town butchers, who are obliged to come here to make purchases, but an average of 4,137 beeves ℔ week for a month past is a large number for a Summer month. It is 300 ℔ week greater than the average of the corresponding month last season, and about 925 more than the weekly average of the same time in 1857.

We give below a few of the transactions as indicating the general state of the market: J. T. Ward brought in 136 Kentucky steers, 62 of which rated at 7½ cwt., and sold by J. C. Hoag at 9¾c. They were of very fair quality. The other 74 were much lighter, green animals, of about 6½ cwt., and were run out by S. Sherman at 9c.@10c. Some of these last cost 4c., and the others 4¾c. ℔ ℔., live weight in Kentucky, which is but little more than they brought here to-day.

C. G. Thed, for J. Bryant, 65 very good Kentucky steers of 8½ cwt. They were of Suddeth's feed, and were not excelled by more than one lot to-day. Bryant bought them of Rowe at Albany. Selling to-day at 10c.@10¼c. Thed was also selling for the same owner 88 poor Missouri stock of mixed quality, rating at 6¼ cwt., at 8c.@9c. A hard, rough lot.

M. Dalton sold 35 thinnish Ohio grass cattle of light weight, say 5½ cwt., at 8c.

T. H. Reed, for Aleier, 17 Indiana steers which had tasted nothing better than grass, at a little short of $47

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1859.

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Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the *New-York*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-Office on Saturday, Aug. 6, at 10½ o'clock.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The arrival of the *Persia*, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 23d ult., furnishes us with European advices two days later, and with our regular correspondence. No events of striking interest had occurred. In replying to the congratulations of the Diplomatic Corps, the Emperor of France had added another to his apologies for the arrangement of Villafranca. The dissatisfaction with the peace was undiminished. In Italy, the prospect of pacification was more remote than ever. The Central States were in violent perturbation, the resolution to resist the return of their ejected rulers proving to be unanimous. Lombardy was no less unsettled; and the possibility of a general outbreak at any moment was unmistakable. In the meantime, it was understood that the Conferences at Zurich would be opened in ten days or two weeks; that the Ministers of France and of Austria would alone settle the Treaty, which should afterwards be presented to the King of Sardinia for his approval, and to a General Congress for its sanction. In England the subject of French relations was engaging all attention, and had elicited an animated and important discussion in the House of Commons. The money markets evince an increasing distrust in the permanence of peace, Consols and Rentes both declining.

The steamship *Circassian*, which left Galway on the 23d ult., arrived at St. Johns, N. F., on the 1st inst., *en route* to New-York. She brings no advices later than those brought by the *Persia*.

We have received later advices from Sonora and Arizona. The City of Mazatlan had been retaken by GANDARA, and he was reported on his way to Sonora with a force of 1,500 men. The condition of that State was rapidly becoming worse. The lawless bands which infested it were daily committing new outrages. The Arizona papers publish a card from Lieut. MOWRY, in which he pledges himself to exert his influence in Congress for the speedy organization of a Government for the Territory.

A terrible accident occurred on the Northern Railroad, near Schaghticoke, on Tuesday night. The down train, due in Albany at 7:25 P. M., while passing over the bridge which spans the Tomhannock, was precipitated into the creek below, a distance of twenty to twenty-five feet. The water was about six to eight feet deep. Over thirteen persons are reported to have been killed. The names, as far as they are known, of the killed and injured are given elsewhere. The accident took place about one mile from the village of Schaghticoke. The moment the train struck the bridge the structure gave way. The locomotive, however, got across, and became detached from the tender, which went down, and the baggage and two passenger cars followed. The first passenger car went down on the tender, and the second passenger car ran into and keeled it over. Most of the dead and wounded were brought to Albany, and a Coroner's inquest was immediately commenced, at which it transpired, in the evidence of the engineer and others, that the bridge has for some time been considered an unsafe structure.

The meeting of the Democratic State Committee took place yesterday at the Delavan House in Albany. The proposition of Mayor WOOD and the Astor House Committee, spoken of in the dispatch of yesterday morning, was received and read, but no action whatever was taken upon it. After consultation, a preamble and resolution were adopted in favor of submitting the whole question of delegates to the Charleston Convention to the State Convention, and a call was agreed upon to that effect, which will be issued to-day. The Wood men are not at all pleased with this disposition of the matter.

Through the medium of private dispatches received in Washington, we learn that the Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, is lying dangerously ill at Clifton, Penn., on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the American Scientific Association opened at Springfield, Mass., yesterday, with a very full attendance. The business was principally preliminary, though in the afternoon interesting papers were read by Professors PIERCE, ALEXANDER and BACHE—the former of which was on the tail of DONATI'S Comet.

The convicts in the Sing Sing State Prison attempted a revolt on Monday week, but the officers quelled the insurrection before any damage was done.

The New-York State Teachers' Association is in session at Poughkeepsie.

No business was transacted by the Commissioners of Emigration at their meeting yesterday; 46,978 emigrants have arrived since Jan. 1. The balance of the commutation fund on hand is $21,304 48.

A writ of *habeas corpus* was issued against Father CUMMINGS, of the Twenty-eighth-street Roman Catholic Church, some days since, on the allegation that he had taken a Protestant child, the son of ANN HAGGERTY, a widow, and was keeping him imprisoned for the purpose of educating him to Roman Catholicism. He made return to the writ yesterday, denying that he knew anything about the child. The case was adjourned to enable the relator to traverse the return.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, comprised 1,400 bales, including 1,000 bales *in transitu*. Prices were supported. Flour and Wheat were held above the views of the principal buyers—hence business was restricted. Corn was more sought after, and was dearer. The movements in Provisions Naval Stores, Fish, Hides, Rice, Tobacco and Metals were limited. Sugars were plenty, heavy and declining. Molasses was moderately inquired for. Coffee was depressed. The auction sale of Rio passed off quite unsatisfactorily. Freights were inactive, with 573 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock markets have been largely supplied the past week, the total receipts of all kinds being 27,987! The beef market was supplied with 4,440 bullocks, but the inferior quality and light weight of the animals reduced the actual supply of beef to about the average of last year. For the few good bullocks offered at yesterday's general market, about the same price was paid as on the preceding Wednesday. On the poorer grades there was a decline of fully ½c. ℔ lb. on the estimated dressed weights, and an average decline on all sold of ½c.@¾c.... Milch Cows—reported receipts for the week 214; very few sales, and prices greatly depressed.... Veal Calves—receipts for week 606; prices about the same as last week.... Sheep and Lambs—receipts for week 18,346, a larger number than received in one week for many years past, if ever before; prices 50c.@75c. ℔ head lower, and the yards still full.... Swine—receipts for week 4,870; rather more than has been needed; prices ½c.@¾c. lower, and some unsold.

THE STATE OF KANSAS.—The Kansas Convention recently in session at Leavenworth, having drafted and agreed upon the form of a Constitution to be submitted to the people, it would be natural to suppose that, in case of its approval, of which there can be little doubt, Congress would gladly end the controversy respecting that Territory by its speedy and unconstitutional admission. Yet we see, not without surprise, intimations in certain Administration quarters, of an intention to insist upon strict compliance with the requirements of the "English bill," one of which is, substantially, that no step shall be taken by the people of Kansas towards the formation of a State Constitution until after it has been ascertained by a census, duly and legally taken, that the Territory has a population equal to the ratio of representation required for a member of the popular branch of Congress. There has been no such census, and it is probable that there exists no such population. Yet it is not easy to believe that any serious opposition to the admission of Kansas on that ground can now be contemplated. The want of conformity to a provision of the English enactment cannot invalidate the action of the people of Kansas, nor put any legal obstacle in the way of another act, or even of a resolution of Congress accepting the Leavenworth Constitution. It is hardly possible that even in the breast of BROWN of Mississippi, any hope can linger of planting Slavery in Kansas, and in the face of the recent example of Oregon, admitted with an insufficient population, and so to speak at full gallop, there can be no plausible excuse for insisting upon a more rigid rule in regard to Kansas, even if it could be supposed desirable on the part of the Administration or the South to prolong a controversy in which neither the one nor the other has won either honor or profit. We shall look, therefore, for the admission of Kansas to the Union as promptly as may be, after Congress comes together in December.

Respectable Murder.

Whether any respectable man in the United States deserves to enjoy the use of life or limb may well be considered an open question. That tissue of "glittering generalities," the Declaration of Independence, indeed avers that among the inalienable rights for which our American forefathers were so ready to do battle, and to endure privation, are "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness;" but we have it on authority still more ancient that they who cannot do their duties will plead their rights in vain; and we sincerely doubt whether in the whole history of the world another instance can be found of a community at once so prosperous and so reckless as our own. The cool, imperturbable apathy with which our people endure the most flagrant outrages upon the thing that should be most sacred in the eye of the public law, is a crime against humanity—the responsibility for which presses terribly upon every citizen of the Republic, whether he recognizes that responsibility or not. No man can live in the midst and profit by the activity of a society which virtually sanctions fraud by its indifference, and condones murder by its empty curiosity, without sharing in the moral obloquy, which must sooner or later overtake the whole unfaithful land. And it can scarcely, therefore, be called a figure of speech to say that a fresh stain of blood this morning rests upon every man in this State of New-York who has ever wielded here any power whatever, merely as a member of the community, busy and connected by business with others, who in their turn have voice or instance in the State.

On Tuesday evening last, there were thirteen persons, at least, "men of like passions with ourselves," living here within the limits of our New-York law, under the protection of our reputed civilization, and in the faith of our general honesty, who now are sleeping with the slain of Solferino and Magenta; corpses mangled more terribly than by the bayonet of the Zouave or the rifled cannon of the Emperor; fathers whose children we of New-York have made orphans; husbands whose wives we have widowed. It is not at all worth while to measure phrases in the presence of such a crime as the slaughter on Tuesday evening last of so many human beings, the horrible mangling of so many more; the crushing of so many hopes; the breeding of sorrows so vast, so lasting, and of so long result. At the railway bridge of the "Albany, Vermont, and Canada Railway Line," near the village of Schaghticoke, in this State, the Directors and Managers of that line on Tuesday evening, the 2d of August, wilfully and recklessly massacred a number of their fellow-creatures who had confided in their honesty, trusted their written word, and executed a distinct contract with them for safe transit over the road of which these miserable men had charge. These are the simple facts of the case. We do not say that the guilty parties were sinners above all their fellow-directors in the land, or above all of us who have suffered this evil of dishonest recklessness to grow to its present appalling height, by our want of public spirit and of decent self-respect in neglecting to compel first the passage and afterwards the enforcement of proper laws with proper penalties for the prevention of just such offences. But the facts are here with their cruel meaning, and it is impossible for any loyal and logical person to blink them.

If a man confides his gold or his goods to another man, pays that other for accepting the charge, leaves the work of fulfilling it to be done by him, and then finds that the agent he had employed, either through grievance or through recklessness has suffered the property to slip through his fingers and be lost, he will hardly be choice in language to describe the transaction. Are the carriers of human life to be forever exempt from those consequences which would inevitably overtake the dishonest or unfaithful carriers of gold and goods? Here at this particular town of Schaghticoke, on this particular railway, we have a bridge exposed to all the terrible stress of a daily steam-traffic, which, by the assertion under oath of the engineer of the Company, has for some time past been in a condition of positive insecurity. Over this bridge the managers of the road have deliberately transported their passengers, persons for whose safety they had bound themselves by contract to provide, were there no higher motives to control them into a proper regard for human life and human happiness. In what respect does this act differ from mere pecuniary dishonesty, save in this that it is dashed with a brutal and ferocious cynicism which makes it more horrible without making it more honest? Hardly a month has elapsed since, by a similar violation of the first laws of integrity, a like accident was caused on a great Western railway. No quarter of the country can boast of immunity from this demoralizing disregard of honor and of humanity. The men who permitted the Norwalk massacre cannot exult over the people of Minnesota or of Georgia. The evil is as wide-spread as it is fearful, and we do not clearly see how it is ever to be brought to an end. We meet it at every turn. But the other day a correspondent wrote to us in feeling terms of bitter remonstrance against the system, or no system, of one of our greatest railway lines near the City. He is a resident of the town of Rye, in Westchester County, a place which has a communication with New-York by means of the New-Haven Railroad. This Railroad Company, it appears, keep the lives of all passengers to and from this town of Rye in imminent peril, through two insane arrangements. The railway station is located at a corner of the road, so that the track is invisible for twenty rods either way. And the Company's time-tables so contrive the passage of trains that while the express line tears through the town daily, without stopping, at the rate of thirty-five miles per hour, the passengers City-bound are taking the accommodation train on the opposite track, running an exceedingly narrow chance of escape from the fiery dragon that rushes up at the moment.

The Company provide no safeguards against accident, with the single exception, if exception it can be called, of a very small boy, whose function it is to run along the track and shake a very small red flag at the advancing express, when the number of persons on the down track happens to be more considerable than usual.

If an American traveler in Cochin-China or Siberia should stumble on anything at all comparable with this in the traveling arrangements of these semi-barbarous regions, what eloquent lectures we should hear from him upon the superior advantages of our Republican civilization!

Here such violations of the written and the unwritten law, of the Decalogue and the Gospels alike, are so familiar that they

——"Overcome us like a Summer's cloud,
Without our special wonder."

Who then is responsible in the last resort for the continued possibility of such catastrophes, if not we, the people, ourselves, who refuse to nail men to their responsibility, even on this primary question of human life?

No inference is more clear from the history of railways than that the vast majority of railway accidents arise from preventible causes. The Railway Commissioners of Great Britain, in making their report for the year ending with June, 1859, declare that of the 276 deaths, and the 556 cases of wounding which occurred on the British Railways during that twelvemonth, "*five-sixths* of the whole number were not properly *accidents*, but really *incidents of existing arrangements*." In Germany where the whole science of railway management has been brought more near to perfection than anywhere else, these "five-sixths" of railway mishaps really are prevented. The proportions of persons injured on railways to the whole number of passengers conveyed, which in our own country nearly attains the frightful figure of *one in one hundred thousand*, in England is reduced to *one in two hundred and fifty thousand*; and in Germany to *one in one million and a quarter!*

In the presence of these truths can we be at a loss where to lay the final blame while invoking full punishment for the immediate offenders?

England and France.

In the general mystification which still overhangs the peace of Villafranca, and which must continue to overhang it till the conferences and the conventions of Zurich shall throw a further light upon the reality which all this cloud of wonder hides, it is easy for speculations of all kinds to gain a ready currency.

The motives by which the Emperors were governed, in their sudden striking of hands over the freshly-made graves of Solferino, have been published by authority. The broad bases of the arrangements proposed for the pacification of Italy, have been hinted at rather than defined by the Imperial arbiters of her destiny. The world, anxious to know upon what it is to count, and what of renewed war or lasting peace it may anticipate, checks its glad welcome of returning order in Europe, at the sound of rising revolution in the South, and the clank of ceaseless armed preparation in the North. Italy is recovering from the shock of a settlement which unsettled her to the core. Tuscany, Modena, Parma, lift up their voices in protest against the conventions which threatened to sequestrate their independence, to make their quiet heroism ridiculous, and to plunge them back more deeply than ever into the gulf of anarchy. Germany is awakening to the senseless and insignificant nature of the part she has been made to play. France herself is not free from surprises, discontents and doubts. When NAPOLEON III. declared that "if there were men in the world who could not comprehend the spirit of their age he was not of them," he uttered brave words, which may go far to explain the earnestness with which he assumed the quarrel of liberalism and of independence in Sardinia, and which must bind him for the future, if they are to justify him in the past. But those same words throw a sudden light upon the secret causes of the check he has received. The French Emperor counted without his host in reckoning upon the immediate response of Europe to his appeal of January. He spoke for the spirit of his age; but the men to whom he mainly spoke, the rulers of England and of Germany, while they listened, felt the old fire burn within them. "The words," they might have said, "are the words of NAPOLEON III., but the spirit is the spirit of NAPOLEON I." The voice is the voice of Jacob, but the hands are the hands of Esau.

In this faith, or unfaith, they acted. The conduct of Prussia, so far as it is to be gathered from the documents she has given to the world, must be rather inferred than asserted. It is sufficiently plain, however, that whatever Prussia may have attempted in the way of coquetry with the belligerents, she made no secret with the neutrals of her real disbelief in all that NAPOLEON III. had said, and of her intention to deal with him, if possible, as the Prussia of 1815 had dealt with NAPOLEON I. A dispatch of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, to the English Minister at Berlin, under date of June 22, upon which we yesterday commented, puts this beyond doubt. The British Foreign Secretary warns Prussia flatly of the perils of her course, and so speaks of that course as to show us fully that he knew it to be, a course of gradually developing hostility to France. In the chaos of rumors and hypotheses in which the question is now involved, here is one fact at least, and that of the gravest importance. And, to a considerable extent, this fact bears out the declaration made by the French Emperor of his reasons for seeking Peace from Austria on any terms tolerable to Italy, rather than submit himself, Italy and France to the chances of a European Congress, in which his enemies and theirs must, in all probability, predominate.

But it is not the past alone nor chiefly on which it is important for us to receive light. NAPOLEON has felt himself compelled to make peace, not as he would but as he might, and it is interesting to catch any glimpses that we can of the causes which brought about this result. More interesting and more necessary is it now for the world to divine, if possible, the movements of the future. Is the Italian question adjourned at Villafranca to be settled at Zurich? Is Italy to be nobly dealt with there, and pacified Europe to enter upon a breathing-time of confidence and progress? The answer to these questions must not be looked for in the attitude of Austria and France alone. Those Powers have put Europe on one side, as they had earned the right to do, in settling their own quarrel; and they have, between them, so thoroughly torn and scattered to the winds the "treaties of 1815," that all the Malmesburys in the world would never again be able to join together two sentences of those fatal documents. But Europe exists, and Europe will be felt if not heard in these final settlements yet to be. Russia, Prussia, England, will be at Zurich in spirit and in power if not in the shape of visible diplomatists, capable of diamond snuff-boxes and particolored ribbons. Doubly noteworthy is it, therefore, that the controling minds of the English Cabinet of the time have spoken out freely, gallantly, firmly, in behalf of a nobler confidence in the honor of NAPOLEON, and a warmer interest in the independence of Italy than their predecessors or the English Press have shown. The speeches of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, Mr. GLADSTONE and Lord PALMERSTON, which we transfer, to-day, to our columns, make such a voice as England once was used to utter; a voice calm with the consciousness of power; honest, just, candid and to the point. There is nothing of the alarmist in these speeches; nothing of that false neutrality under which the English liberals so long suffered themselves to hide their egotistical fear of trouble, cost and danger to themselves. Faith in France and justice to Italy are the principle and the policy which Lord PALMERSTON does not shrink from avowing to be his, though all the Tories rage and all the Squires imagine a vain thing. If these inspirations be truly breathed into her slumbering might, Great Britain may make amends to Europe at the Conference of Zurich for all that by her sins of commission and omission she has done to the peril of the world's peace and the detriment of true progress, since the memorable 1st of January, 1859.

Reddat Incolumem.

The South has lost a citizen, and Ireland, doubtless, is about to recover a rebel. Mr. JOHN MITCHEL has hurled away his fruitless pen in scorn, and sets sail once more for Europe, not of course, as we presume, for the dominions of her Britannic Majesty, in which the Guelph and the gaol still deform the accursed soil, but probably for the revolutionary Romagna, or for the Convention at Zurich. Slavery has refused to kindle at his voice into glory; slaveholders have declined to subscribe to his journal; and the Union has not so much as quaked at the thunder of his nostrils. The apostle must therefore condescend once more to trifle with the vulgar emotions of liberty. The dull love of gold has failed to flame at his touch; he will wave his wand now over the hearts and the hopes of men, to whom his language may, perhaps, be a little obscure, but who must surely catch the magnetic passion of his trained and infallible tones. To subside from the glory of defending the slave-trade, to the work of rousing the nationalities, Mr. MITCHEL, who is as classical, we believe, in his tastes as he is considerate in his politics, must feel to be a derogation, at least, if not a positive degradation. Nothing, we imagine, but the hope of marching with a French army under the Duke of MAGENTA directly upon Killarney, could have reconciled him to such a change. Let England, then, beware! As PHILIP AUGUSTUS sent word, by such messengers as the clumsy age allowed, to King JOHN, of the release of RICHARD CŒUR DE LION, with the words, "The Devil is unloosed; take heed to thyself!" so, now, we fairly advise Great Britain, "JOHN MITCHEL is afloat!" *Reddat incolumem.* "May the Havre steamer carry him safely back to the Old World," is the petition, not precisely Horatian, perhaps, with which we shall dismiss him when he goes.

MEDICAL JOURNALS.—Among medical journals there are two, one or the other of which is quite essential to every student who means to keep posted with the progress of medicine and its collateral sciences. These are BRAITHEWAITE'S *Retrospect*, which has now reached its thirty-ninth half yearly number, and RANKING'S *Abstract*, which has flourished now these fourteen years. DEXTER & BROTHER, of New-York, republish *Ranking*, and WM. A. TOWNSEND & Co. *Braithewaite*. The current number of each is before us, well filled with closely condensed reports and abstracts, but with fewer extracts than usual from American periodicals, for the simple reason that for the last six months American physicians have contributed very little that is novel or interesting to their journals.

The June number of Dr. ISAAC HAYS' *Quarterly Journal of Medical Sciences* is up to its standard, containing 130 pages of memoirs and cases, of which the most striking is the leader, by Drs. HAMMOND & MITCHELL, detailing their researches relative to two new varieties of "*woorara*," the South American arrow poison; 28 pages of reviews, 60 of bibliographical notices, and 75 of summary of improvements and discoveries.

Dr. REESE'S *Gazette* is prompt to the day of publication, and, as ever, trenchant, vigorous and unsparing of all humbugs. The feature this month is the Doctor's editorials and extracts concerning the resolutions of the late National Quarantine Convention. He fetches up "fomites" to his table, and gives them an overhauling that the public, as well as the profession, will look on with interest.

ORGANIZATION OF SHOEMAKERS AGAINST PRISON LABOR.—A meeting was held, last evening, at Convention Hall, composed of "boss and journeymen shoemakers," for the purpose of forming a combination against the employment of prison labor for the manufacture of boots and shoes, which operates unfavorably upon their trade. This was the third meeting, and in point of number, more than double that of any previous meeting. HENRY BURROWS was appointed Chairman; JOHN ROWE, Secretary, and JOHN DUNHAM, Treasurer. A Committee of three was appointed to prepare rules and regulations for the Government of the Society. The object is to effect a thorough organization, not only of the Shoemakers, but of all mechanical trades that are affected by Prison labor, and the intention is expressed to make their influence felt in the elections upon this question without reference to party. It is stated that about 100,000 pairs of shoes and boots are thrown upon this market monthly from the prisons of this State alone, at an average cost of from five to eight cents for labor per pair. Connecticut, Massachusetts and other States also send large quantities of prison-manufactured shoes to this market. This class of trade complain that they are fast being driven out of the business, and are impoverished by this means. The proposition of the Governors of the Almshouse to farm out the pauper women on the Island to sew in competition with the poor but virtuous needle-women of the City was also referred to as an act of the grossest injustice, and calculated to manufacture prostitution and crime. The meeting adjourned to Wednesday evening, Aug. 10.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.—It fortunately happens that the Summer months afford the best opportunity in every respect for street openings. Then the work can be done best, and then people who can leave the City are out of the way of the dust, dirt and confusion. Whitehall-street, from Bowling-green down, is being widened so that its entire width shall be seventy feet. This improvement cuts through the United States Bonded Warehouse, and will be a great convenience to the numerous stage lines which run to the South Ferry. The cost of the work will be $160,000. Duane-street, from Broadway to Chatham, is being widened so that it shall average 62 feet, at an expense of $350,000. Workmen are also at work widening Reade-street, from Broadway to Washington, and in the other direction to Chatham-street. The entire amount of assessment for this improvement will reach nearly $900,000.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Dangerous Illness of the Hon. Jefferson Davis—Naval Movements—Mexican Affairs—The Treasury, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 3.

Private dispatches received yesterday report Gen. JEFFERSON DAVIS as dangerously ill at Clifton, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Dr. MILLER, of this City, was telegraphed for, but he being absent, Dr. STONE left last night to render medical assistance. Gen. DAVIS' family is with him.

Major ANDREW J. CORPER, Paymaster in the Army, has resigned his commission.

Capt. MONTGOMERY leaves on the 5th, *vid* Panama, to relieve Capt. LONG, of the Pacific squadron. Officers for the new steamer *Saginaw*, just finished at San Francisco, also sail from New-York on Friday. The *Saginaw* is destined for the Chinese waters.

The Cabinet had a long conference to-day on the Mexican Treaty, and I learn that President BUCHANAN is disposed to insist upon having Lower California. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 3.

The receipts into the Treasury, for the last three quarters of the fiscal year ending on 1st July, from customs, lands, and miscellaneous sources, were $38,560,000 more than Mr. COBB'S estimates.

Private dispatches announce the serious illness of Senator DAVIS, of Mississippi.

The Secretary of the Treasury has left Washington for a brief visit to his home in Georgia.

The President has called a meeting of the Cabinet to-day to consider the dispatches from Minister MCLANE in relation to the treaty with the Constitutional Government of Mexico. It is reliably ascertained, that several months ago the Miramon Government invited France and England to assume the protectorate of Mexico, but they have given no response to the proposition.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

The Meeting at Albany—No Action Taken on the Wood Proposition—The Question of Delegates to Charleston to be Left to the State Convention—Curious Letter from Gov. Wise.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1859.

The Democratic State Committee met at the Delavan House at 12½ P. M. All the members were present except DANIEL E. SICKLES. The following proposition from Mayor WOOD and the Astor House Committee was read, but no action was taken upon it.

ALBANY, Aug. 3, 1859.

Dear Richmond, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

SIR: At a meeting of the Democratic citizens from various parts of the State, held in the City of New-York in May last, the undersigned were appointed a committee, to concur with the Democratic State Committee in relation to an effectual union and consolidation of the Democratic Party of the State. In compliance with the views and intentions of the large body of Democrats represented at that meeting and in the hope of contributing toward an object of such conceded importance to the interests of the Democracy of the State and nation, the undersigned avail themselves of the first meeting of the State Committee to invite a frank and friendly interchange of opinions upon this material question. The undersigned are strongly impressed with the conviction that we are approaching one of the most important elections ever held in this State, involving in its results momentous consequences to the well-being and the good name of the people of the State and the nation. Besides the State finances and State policy, at that election will be presented as an issue, the dangerous, if not treasonable, doctrines avowed by the leader of the Opposition, in his Rochester speech. Its results will determine whether the people of our Commonwealth are ready to sustain principles so destructive to the political and commercial prosperity of the Union, and so much at war with the guarantees of the Constitution. The undersigned are impressed with the conviction that it is the duty of the Democratic Party to remove from its councils every disturbing element, to the end that it may enter the contest free from internal difficulties and obstructions. Neither in the matter of principle, or in the selection of candidates, are any differences of opinion apprehended. Unless other and extraneous questions are thrown into the State Convention, a concurrence of views, auspicious of the best result, and materially contributing to it, may be looked for with confidence by the Democracy of the Union as a harbinger of a glorious triumph in the next great contest—that of 1860. Having no personal or State preferences to advance or retard in the presidential campaign; looking only to the materiality of the success of the Democratic Party of the nation, in that most important struggle between the single handed forces of the Democracy and the varied combinations of the Opposition; and pledged and ready to sustain with our best energies the nominations of the Charleston Convention, we are prepared to sacrifice every political and personal interest to that cogent and absorbing consideration, and to unite cordially with our brethren throughout the State and the Union in an earnest and vigorous effort to secure its accomplishment. Animated by these views, the undersigned desire to see every feeling of rivalry which may have divided the Democratic Party in the past years laid aside, and to meet the common adversary in a resolute determination to carry the State. This done, and we go into the National Convention with the proud consciousness of having done all that duty and patriotism demanded, and with a far better prospect of harmonious action in our State delegation there than if we allow the Presidential question prematurely to intermingle with the nominations and issues, altogether local. In this spirit the undersigned tender for themselves, and for those for whom they act, the assurance of a cordial fellowship, and respectfully submit the following proposition: That the notice for the annual meeting of the Democratic State Convention be limited exclusively to the election of Delegates to the State ticket and to questions of State policy, and that the choice of Delegates to the National Convention, and the mode thereof, be the subject of future consideration.

Signed,

W. F. RUSSELL, JOHN CRAMER,
JOHN M. JAYCOX, FERNANDO WOOD,
STEPHEN H. BARKER, W. S. SANDS,
HARVEY GOODRICH, EDWIN CROSWELL.

A communication from S. M. SHAW, of the Cooperstown *Freeman's Journal*, and other prominent politicians, was read, taking ground against the Committee's limiting the powers of the State Convention. After some consultation, Mr. KENNEDY, of New-York spoke in favor of the Committee submitting the whole matter to the Convention. A preamble and resolution, indorsing this ground, was then unanimously adopted, and a call agreed upon, which, after the usual form, says, "The State Convention is to choose delegates to the National Convention, or to determine the manner in which, and time when, they shall be chosen." The call will be issued to-morrow. The Committee then adjourned. Large numbers of outsiders arrived to-day. The Wood men are incensed at the call, but the Dickinson Hards approve it warmly.

The following are the resolutions and call adopted by the Committee:

Whereas, Some diversity of opinion exists among the democratic electors of the State in regard to the subject of the choice of delegates to Democratic National Convention. And,

Whereas, After duly considering the communications addressed to this Committee, advocating on the one side an express limitation of the action of the Convention, and on the other a more enlarged prescription of its duties, and after a full and free consultation on the subject, this Committee do not feel disposed to decide a question of this moment, or to dictate to the Democracy of the State in relation thereto, by attempting either to limit or to enlarge the powers of their representatives; and

Whereas, It is desirable and eminently proper that all such differences should be submitted to the Democratic electors of the State, to be by them determined in State Convention, therefore

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary, in issuing a call for the election of delegates to the next Democratic State Convention, give notice of such purpose in the following form:

"The Democratic Electors of the several Assembly Districts of the State, are requested to appoint one delegate each to a State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 14th day of September next, at 12 o'clock, M., to nominate a candidate for Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, State Engineer and Surveyor, Canal Commissioner, State Prison Inspector, Judge and Clerk of the Court of Appeals, *and to choose delegates to the next National Convention, to be held at Charleston, or to determine the manner in which, and the times when they shall be chosen*, and for transacting such other business as to the Convention may seem proper."

On motion of Mr. MCARTHUR, of Troy, the AYES and NAYS were called, and the resolutions and call were adopted unanimously.

There has been much excitement and many speculations and developments since the meeting of the Committee.

The action of the State Committee was freely canvassed and caused much excitement during the afternoon and evening.

Among the developments made outside was the production of a letter written by GOV. WISE, of Virginia, to a prominent Democrat in this State. In this letter Gov. WISE urges upon the Democrats of New-York to advocate the District system of electing delegates; but failing in that, and in securing a delegation favorable to himself, he earnestly advises the election of a double delegation. He discards the idea of the nomination of Mr. DOUGLAS at Charleston as preposterous, and sneers at DICKINSON as the leader of a divided faction. He states that Mayor WOOD is his friend, but supposes his advices from New-York to be reliable, which state that Mr. WOOD has influence in the City of New-York, but none in the State at large. He asserts his confidence in his ability to carry the Charleston Convention, and to be elected if nominated.

Mr. WOOD is much incensed at the production of this letter, and pronounces it a forgery.

It is said that every means are being used by the State Committee and their friends to distract and divide the Hard Shell Party. Mr. WILLIAMS, of Buffalo, is promised the nomination as State Treasurer, in place of Mr. VANDERPOOL, who is to be dropped with GIDEON J. TUCKER, Secretary of State. Mr. LAWRENCE, of Queens, and Mr. GARDE, of Onondago, are said to be offered nominations as Secretary of State. Mr. GARDE declines, and adheres to Mr. WOOD.

It is confidently asserted that the Softs offered Mr. WOOD Tammany Hall and the Mayoralty if he would abandon his position, but that he resolutely declined to do so.

DELOS DE WOLF is stated to have gone over to the Softs on the promise of being the Charleston representative from his District.

It is also asserted, with apparent consistency, that Mr. DICKINSON has been promised the New-York Delegation by the State Committee.

Since the adjournment of the Committee Mr. WOOD has emphatically and publicly avowed his determination to appeal to the Democracy of the State, and to take direct issue with the Committee against any election of delegates by the State Convention. He declares that he fights the battle on the principle invited by the Softs—that the State election shall be confined strictly to State issues.

Nearly all the Democrats from New-York go down by the night boat.

American Dental Convention.

NIAGARA FALLS, Wednesday, Aug. 3.

The fifth Annual Convention of the American Dental Association met here yesterday. About sixty members are present. The session to-day was occupied in organizing officers for the ensuing year, as follows: President, L. W. REGERS, of Utica; Vice-President, G. WATT, of Xenia, Ohio; Recording Secretary, FRANK FULLER, of Portsmouth, New-Hampshire; Corresponding Secretary, P. P. LEWIS, of Tallahasse, Fla.; Treasurer, S. CHASE, of Augusta, Ga. The Convention will remain in session till Thursday.

Alabama Election.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

JAMES A. STALWORTH, Democrat, has been elected to Congress in the First District by 3,000 majority, and CLOPTON, also Democrat, in the Third District, by upward of 200 majority.

Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 3.

It is reported that Jefferson County gives a Democratic gain of 1,000 votes.

A Curious Freak of Lightning.

SING SING, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 3.

During the thunder-storm this afternoon the electric fluid entered the telegraph office in this place, burst the gas pipe, and ignited the gas, which set the building on fire. The flames, however, were soon extinguished, causing but slight damage. It is supposed that there was a leak of gas, and the electric spark conducted the flame to the pipe.

Cricket Match—Canada against the United States.

TORONTO, Wednesday, Aug. 20.

At the close of this day's cricketing between Canada and the United States, the figures stand as follows:

First Innings—Canada, 95; United States, 108.
Second Innings—Canada, 14, with no wickets down.

Play will be resumed to-morrow.

Arrival of the Circassian.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Wednesday, Aug. 3.

We have just received a dispatch embracing the news by the *Circassian*, which arrived at St. Johns, N. F., on the 1st of August, with Galway advices of the 23d ult. The dispatch contains nothing later from England than the evening of the 29th, and is entirely anticipated by the arrival of the *Persia* at New-York.

Insurance on Ship Josephine.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 3.

The ship *Josephine*, burned at Mauritius, belonged to JOSEPH ANDREWS, of Salem, and was insured for $40,000 in this city, and $10,000 on freight.

The Colored Men's Convention in Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 3.

The Convention of Colored Men in this City adjourned *sine die* about 10 o'clock last night. The speeches and proceedings were not different from previous gatherings of that kind.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.—The Commissioners of Health met yesterday at the Mayor's office and transacted the following business: A resolution, introduced by the City Inspector, was adopted requiring all proprietors of bone-boiling, piggery and offal establishments between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets, Thirty-ninth and Forty-third streets, and Sixty-third and Sixty-eighth streets and Ninth and Eleventh avenues, to remove the nuisances within three days after receiving notice so to do, otherwise the same to be done by the City Inspector. A communication was received from JOHN J. ECKEL promising to make immediate improvements in his fat melting establishment so that it would no longer be a nuisance to the neighborhood. The following vessels were ordered to be detained at Quarantine for nine days, at the expiration of which time they are to be permitted to come up and anchor in the stream: Brig *Lincoln* from Nuevitas, schooner *Tabor* from Havana, schooner *Louisa* from Montauk Bay, Kingston, Jamaica, bark *Hannah Secor* from Matanzas. Dr. GUNN, the Health Officer, in compliance with a resolution of the Board, passed on the 27th ult., requiring him to furnish a statement of the number of vessels infected with yellow fever that have arrived at this port since the 1st of April, with other facts connected with their port of departure, their voyage thither, &c., &c., presented a report, of which the following is a summary:

Month.	No. Vess'ls.	Where From.	No. of sick in port.	No. deaths in port.	No. sick left in bay.	No. sick on passage.	No. deaths on passage.	No. sick on arrival.
April	2	From Rio de Janerio.	9	5	0	2	0	0
May	11	From Rio de Janerio.

IMPORTANT DEBATE IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

A Motto of Chancellor—The Old Governments and the New on the War and the Peace.

On the 31st of July, the question of the Budget in the Par lament of Great Britain proceeded, at length by the Ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Disraeli, on his successor, Mr. Gladstone, which grew into a general debate on the policy of the Government and the Ins, with the respect to the great questions of Europe.

Mr. Disraeli: "I want to ask the House whether they believe we are now more safe or less safe than we were in 1853 with respect to a foreign war or a French invasion of this country? I am afraid we have among us too many gentlemen afflicted with a morbid desire to reform everything and everybody. We have had reform bills and reform bills, and reform bills, and what is the result? We have had a reform bill in 1832, a reform bill in 1867, and a reform bill in 1884, and we are now threatened with a reform bill in 1885. Reform, reform, reform! Reform is the only word you hear. Reform is the only word you see. Reform is the only word you read. Reform is the only word you write. Reform is the only word you speak. Reform is the only word you think. Reform is the only word you dream. Reform is the only word you talk. Reform is the only word you live. Reform is the only word you die. Reform is the only word you will find in Europe. Reform, indeed! It is that object of all which we will have no reform. But with respect to the projects measures to be adopted—what constituency we have to deliberate upon which the Government—let them, indeed! I say, let the Right honorable gentleman in safety. "Let us do our best to make the peace permanent." (Hear, hear.)

The Harbor Commissioners Still Alive.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of the 2d, you put the following query: "When did the members of the Board of Pilot Commissioners expire, and where were their respectable bodies 'interred,' that all the offal of New-York should be dumped into the stream?" which query we will answer, first protesting against the tone of levity in which you allude to the decease and burial of so many respectable persons, one of whom had always maintained friendly personal relations with you. But, let that pass; we are not dead. Now for the answer, and to understand it a brief history of the Commission is necessary.

In 1855, the Legislature of our State created a Commission of five persons, named in the act, for the purpose of defining the boundaries of the harbor, beyond which there should be no encroachments. Three eminent men of science and character were called in as advisers, the lines were fixed, maps and charts made, and the Commission expired by law in April, 1857.

It being deemed necessary after so much money had been spent by the State to preserve the harbor, that a supervision should be kept over it to watch especially the City authorities, as they were the great transgressors—Battery enlargement and West Washington Market, for instances—the Legislature put this duty on the Pilot Commissioners, unasked for by them, and which, for a time they declined accepting, and only did accept at the earnest request of persons largely interested in the preservation of the harbor.

After accepting the trust the Board found the law wanting in preciseness and efficiency, and all the City authorities, from the Mayor to the Justices of the Peace, against them, and disposed to throw obstacles in the way of a prompt administration of the law. For instance, complaints were made of the dumping of night soil into the slips, although sworn to by disinterested witnesses, the oaths of the dumpers, that the night soil wanted *solidarity*, gave the verdict in their favor, although the slips were filled.

Attempts were made by the Commissioners to have the law amended to make it more efficient; but the lobbying necessary for that purpose was not either agreeable to them, nor were they equal to it.

The action of the last Legislature in leaving them without means to carry on their duties, made it necessary for the Commissioners to discharge all of their outdoor employes, unpaid, excepting what was paid out of the private funds of the Commissioners; the Commission are therefore obliged to depend upon volunteer information or that of the Police, which body lately has shown every disposition to furnish, and whenever any infraction of law is brought to their notice they prosecute it at once; the City Inspector has had his notice.

It may be said of the Board, in spite of all the obstacles thrown in its way that it is determined, as far as it can, to enforce the law for the preservation of the harbor. G. W. B.

Burr's Monument.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. PARTON, in reply to "Veritas," in the *Times* of August 1, without making any defence of his story of the "last friend," says: "It could be shown, I believe, that Veritas has been misinformed with regard to the person who caused the monument to be prepared and placed;" but, singularly as it may appear, he failed to convince me that my information is not entirely reliable. On page 685 of his *Life and Times of Aaron Burr*, Mr. PARTON says: "The person who did the pious deed is known, however, and lives. Need I say that to a woman's liberal hand BURR owes the stone that commemorates his name," which would do very well did he not lead us to infer, and it admits of no other inference, that it was erected by the "*last friend*" about whom he has written so much. Now, I undertake to say that *the* "last friend" had nothing to do with the erection of the monument, nor is it to *her* liberal hand "that BURR owes the stone that commemorates his name." Because the monument was erected in a quiet, unostentatious way, without at least two city brass bands and a great military parade, it must necessarily follow that great secresy and mystification were exercised in its erection, and because "several of the most respectable inhabitants of the town" knew nothing of the matter, it, of course, like Aladdin's palace, grew in a single "*night*," without any one to explain the extraordinary mystery, notwithstanding "the cemetery is situated *in* a somewhat thickly inhabited lane," and the "*principal* gate is kept locked." Of course no one saw it. Believing the sources from which I derived my information perfectly reliable, I would again refer Mr. PARTON to JAMES S. THAYER, late Public Administrator and administrator of AARON BURR, deceased, or to Mr. AMORET EDWARDS, under whose supervision the monument was erected. VERITAS.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

BE CUMMINGS HABEAS CORPUS CASE—RETURN TO THE WRIT.

The People ex rel. Ann Haggerty vs. *Jeremiah W. Cummings.*—The proceedings on the granting of this writ were reported in the TIMES of Monday.

The Rev. Dr. Cummings returned to-day that he had not and never had custody of Francis O. D. Haggerty, the child in question, and that he never knew or had heard of him before. In a supplementary return, Dr. C. denies that the child was ever in his house, and also denies that he ever imprisoned any one on account of religious belief.

The counsel for the relator, Mr. E. B. Shafer, stated to the Court that he intended to traverse the return, as soon as his client, Mrs. Haggerty, was well enough to attend. He should prove that on or about July 22 the child was seen in the respondent's house by several persons—that the child's friends had called upon Dr. Cummings to see him, but the reverend gentleman and other persons in his house equivocated, but did not wholly deny that the child was there.

The Rev. Dr. Cummings denies the whole charge, positively and unequivocally.

The case was adjourned until Friday, at 10 A. M.

Before Judge Clerke.

THE NEW RESERVOIR GATE-HOUSE CONTRACT.

The People ex rel., Baldwin et al., vs. *The Croton Aqueduct Department*; *Baldwin et al.* vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—Judge CLERKE delivered the following opinion in this case this morning. The decision was reported in yesterday's TIMES:

The decision of the General Term of this District, in the People on the relation of Dinsmore *vs.* the Croton Aqueduct Department, 6 Abbott's *Pr. R.*, p. 42, controls this case. The main point of that decision, and which in my mind rendered all other considerations unnecessary, was that the heads of Departments cannot make, sign or execute any contracts without the approval of the Common Council. They are merely executive officers, who, when the work is ordered, are to originate the contract, and complete the terms and form of them. It then remains for the Common Council to confirm them. Before this is done by the Common Council, no contract is effectually and legally made; and of course no right of action accrues in favor of the contractor.

Having been a member of the General Term, before whom that case was argued, I deemed it quite unnecessary to consider the questions relating to the regularity of bids or estimates, which were so elaborately argued before us; and, if it had devolved upon me to deliver the opinion of the Court, I would have based the decision entirely and exclusively upon this single ground.

The application for the mandamus must be, therefore denied, with $10 costs, and the application for an injunction in the other action must be attended with the same result. If the plaintiffs are not entitled to a *mandamus*, they are certainly not entitled to an injunction. They have no better right than any other citizens to maintain an action against the Corporation to restrain them from making any other contract than that which they deem expedient.

If they betray their trust to their constituents, this is not the mode of redressing or punishing it.

Before Judge Ingraham.

William B. Scott, &c. vs. *James Acker, &c.*—Motion denied without prejudice to a renewal of the motion on part of the testimony intended to be offered, and its materiality and payment of $10 costs.

Joel Davis vs. *James A. Tremere.*—Motion denied.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice McCarthy.

SUIT ON A STOCK CONTRACT—VERBAL CONTRACTS VALID.

Le Grand Lockwood, et al. vs. *J. W. Winter.*—The parties are Wall-street brokers, and the plaintiffs are assignees of George M. Griggs, who claims that he agreed with the defendant to purchase 100 shares of New-York Central Railroad Stock at 72½. This bargain, as Griggs testified, was made on one of the Brooklyn ferry boats, on the 8th June last, seller 3 days. On June 11, the stock having advanced to 74⅝, Mr. Griggs demanded his stock, which defendant refused to deliver, and plaintiffs therefore sued for $187 50 damages, being the difference.

Defendant moved to discuss the complaint, no written contract being proved, but the Court denied the motion.

The defendant then testified that he had conversed with Mr. Griggs on the subject of the Central shares, on June 8, but had not actually sold them. The Court held that the weight of testimony supported this defence, and gave judgment for defendant accordingly.

SUIT FOR MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

Fell vs. *Houghtailing.*—The plaintiff was a clerk in the defendant's upholstery store in Hudson-street, when the latter, suspecting that the plaintiff had embezzled money, caused him to be arrested and brought before Justice QUACKENBUSH, who at first held him to bail, but afterwards discharged him.

The plaintiff now sued for malicious prosecution, claiming $500 damages.

The fellow-clerks of the plaintiff testified that they had told defendant that he (the plaintiff) had embezzled money, and also that the plaintiff had acknowledged the collection of a bill which he had not accounted for, but the money for which he said he had taken home by forgetfulness merely, and that he had paid it immediately.

The Court considered that there was probable cause for arrest, and that it was not instigated by malice, and therefore dismissed the complaint.

The total of the recent solar eclipse was remarkably well observed at Nantucket by Wm. Mitchell, at 4h. 42m. 7s. The beginning at Nantucket, as well as at Greenwich, was rendered invisible by clouds.

CARPETINGS PLAIN AND FIGURED, OIL CLOTHS, &c. at WILLIAM H. HOLLAND'S Upholstery Warehouse, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices, No. 44 Vesey-st.

INSTRUCTION.

POUGHKEEPSIE
FEMALE ACADEMY.
REV. B. G. WRIGHT, M. A., PRINCIPAL,
assisted by
ACCOMPLISHED AND EXPERIENCED TEACHERS.
Academic year commences Sept. 7.

For circulars concerning terms, reference, and other particulars, address the Principal or
H. D. VARICK, Sec'y of Trustees.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 23, 1859.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A family boarding school under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton; location elevated and healthy, with 10 acres of well-shaded, ornamented grounds; competent teachers employed; highest advantages offered for music, painting, &c. Terms, from $150 to $200 a year; Fall term reopens first Wednesday in September. For circulars, apply to Mr. JAS. BATES, American Exchange Bank Building, corner Broadway and Cedar-st.; CARTER & BROTHERS, No. 530 Broadway; Jackson's Mourning Store, No. 561 Broadway, or address the Principal.
ROBERT BOLTON.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 920 BROADWAY. F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Ladies' classes from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No 23 East 35th-st. Mrs. HOWLAND and daughters respectfully inform their friends and the public that the exercises of their school will be resumed on the 15th September next. Terms and other particulars made known on application at the school.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, MAPLEWOOD, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Annual Catalogue and Circular just published. Persons desiring a copy will please address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR and Rev. J. R. BOYD.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS giving full particulars can be obtained at E. GOODENOUGH'S Bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York, or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 346 BROADWAY, New-York, and No. 609 Chestnut st., Philadelphia. Schools and families supplied with competent teachers for any department. References—Wm. Hall & Sons, Dr. Lowell Mason, Faculty Rutgers College. Superior teachers, (ladies and gents,) combining music, pianos, guitar and vocal music, wanted for the south, at liberal salaries. Two Protestant French music teachers, (ladies,) salary $600 to $700.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A GOVERNESS well qualified to give a thorough English education in all its branches; must be fully capable also of teaching French, drawing and painting. A competent and experienced governess will receive a liberal compensation. Address, with name, reference and where an interview may be had, H., Box 1,502 N. Y. Post office.

TUITION.—AN ENGLISH TEACHER, OF LONG practical experience, who has superintended the English Department of an Academy in this City, a series of years, and whose labors have been attended with the greatest success, tenders his services for a like field of operations the ensuing term. Address A. Z., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

A PRESBYTERIAN CLERGYMAN, WHO is an experienced and successful teacher, and having children of his own to educate, desires an eligible position in some literary institution, or, he will open a first-class school in a favorable location. Address A. M., Box No. 148 *Times* Office, for one week. Best of reference given and required.

A NATIVE OF GERMANY, EXPERIENCED in teaching, and being thoroughly versed in classical literature, French, Spanish, Latin and Greek, offers his services to colleges. Best of reference given as to his private character and capability. If convenient, address FRANKFORT, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

TUITION FOR BOARD.—WANTED IN SEPtember, by a young gentleman of liberal education and good family, engaged in studying a profession, board in a quiet family, in exchange for private tuition. Address, one week C. C. D., Box No. 2,814 Post office.

A THOROUGH CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH scholar, and experienced teacher would like an engagement as principal or assistant. Address Box No. 112 Post-office, Princeton, N. J.

DRY GOODS.

STORE WINDOW-SHADES,
CHURCH AND PRIVATE DWELLING SHADES
made to order by
KELTY BROS. & LUM,
Manufacturers and Importers of Upholstery Goods,
291 BROADWAY, New York. 291

ELASTIC CORDS, WEBS, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in connection with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

SKIRTS.—WE ARE MAKING THE CELEBRATED woven skirts: 12 spring, $1 31; 14 spring, $1 50, and 17 spring $2. Southern dealers call and examine our woven skirts: 9 spring, $8 per dozen; 12 spring, $11 per dozen. Old skirts made over. C. L. HARDING, Woven Skirt Factory, No. 231 Spring-st., near Hudson.

ELLERY, WENDT & HOFFBAUER, NOS. 4 and 6 Warren st., sole Agents in America for the sale of Giron Frère's celebrated "G F" brand VELVET RIBBONS. N. B.—A new scale of prices for August.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE OF CAMP MEETING.—THE CONgregational Methodist Churches will hold a Camp Meeting at Yonkers, commencing on MONDAY, the 15th inst., and continued through the week. Those interested will please make their arrangements, so as to be on the ground early on the first day. The grove secured is on the Sawmill River Road, half a mile from the depôt.

MASONIC NOTICE.—A REGULAR COMMUNIcation of Doric Lodge, No. 280, will be held at their hall, No 68 East Broadway, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Aug. 4, at 8 o'clock. By order,
J. S CRANKSHAW, W. M.
GEO. W. T. LEWIS, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A STATED monthly meeting of this Institute will be held at its rooms in the Cooper Institute this THURSDAY, Aug. 4, at 8 o'clock P. M. HENRY MEIGS, Rec. Sec'y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY MAN WHO KEEPS A HORSE, COW, SHEEP OR PIG.
THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE,
As imported from England.
for renovating and bringing into condition all kinds of stock.

This Food can only be had genuine in the United States by applying to S. THORLEY, depôt No. 174 Greenwich-st., New-York. Price $14 per barrel, containing 448 feeds. Testimonials sent free on application.

PEOPLE'S EXPRESS.
NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN AND FLATBUSH.
Baggage and packages of every description delivered in any part of New-York, Brooklyn, and Flatbush. Offices No. 63 Broadway, New-York, and *New-York Times* office. Offices in Brooklyn: Jones' Hotel, Fulton Ferry; No. 3 Atlantic-st., South Ferry; No. 337 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall. Slates in Brooklyn, Pacific-st., near Hoyt.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS,
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED, In the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva workmen, at GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

A GOOD THING
AND CHEAP.
THE
SHILLING
HAIR TONIC,
HIGHLY PERFUMED,
RETAILS FOR ONLY 12 CENTS.
EVERYBODY CAN BUY IT.

Bottles hold more, and the article is fully equal to any that retails at 75 cents.

Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Wholesale depôt No. 139 Maiden-lane.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED gives notice that on the 15th day of July last Frederick Clark and Francis D. Clark, of the City of New-York, copartners in the furniture business, under the firm of F. & F. D. Clark, assigned their property and effects to the subscriber, in trust for their creditors in certain preferred classes, and that he has assumed the trust and entered upon its duties.

Creditors of the above parties will please to furnish their claims, and debtors to pay their dues, to the subscriber. Parties interested can obtain from him any desired information. CHARLES H STEWART.
No 5 NEW-STREET, NEW YORK, Aug. 2, 1859.

FOR SALE—THE STEAM SCREW-YACHT FANNY BOARDMAN, as she now lies at the foot of 8th-st., East River. New, having been launced in July last. She is 54 feet long, 10 feet 6 inches beam, and 4 feet 6 inches hold; has a large and commodious cabin, splendidly fitted up with every convenience; speed from 10 to 12 miles an hour, and a good sea boat. For particulars, inquire of JOHNSON & HIGGINS, No. 80 Wall-st., or at the Neptune Iron Works, 8th-st.

NURSERY ARTICLES.—LOW NURSERY stands for children to wash at, japanned bedet pans, sitting baths, childs' baths, foot tubs, japanned toilet sets, night pails, porcelain slop pails, ice-water cans for water or milk, milk saucepans, gas heaters, self-heating sad-irons, hair and tooth brushes and combs, work stands, scissors—all for sale low to close off the house-furnishing stock. S. W. SMITH, No. 834 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE A 1 PROPELLER NIAGARA, nearly new, and her machinery in complete order, of the following dimensions: 96 feet long, 17 feet beam and 8 feet hold; capable of carrying 175 tons. For farther particulars apply at the Dry Dock Iron Works, No. 435 East 10th-st.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Rock Oil, unsurpassed in quality and cheapness by any other in market. There is nothing more beautiful in color, or more brilliant or durable in burning. It does not explode, and burns in the usual Kerosene lamps, and being uniform purchasers will always obtain the same excellent article. Barrels 40 gallons. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

CANCERS CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE, by G. T. BLAKE, M. D., No. 849 Broadway, New-York. The Remedy is purely vegetable, and contains no poison. The application for destroying Cancers varies from 75 to 120 minutes. Little or no pain caused. Twelve years' experience has taught that Cancers, if cured at all, must be cured quickly. Send for a pamphlet of particulars.

COAL $4 50.—I AM DELIVERING THE BEST quality of red ash, stove and grate Coal, and Lehigh and Locust Mountain for ranges and furnaces, well screened, at $4 50 per ton; weight warranted 2,000 pounds to the ton, or forfeit the Coal.
JOHN MACDONALD, corner 27th-st. and 9th-av.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN STREET A NEW STYLE OF SHOES AND GAITER S ONLY $2 50, WARRANTED. ALSO, $3 50 AND $4 DRESS BOOTS, THAT WILL SURPRISE EVERYBODY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NATIVE OF Dublin, who is lately from the old country, as nursery governess or children's maid; advertiser has been employed for several years as teacher, which the testimonials she has brought with her will certify. Can cut out and make children's frocks in the neatest manner; also fancy knitting and crochet; is a member of the Episcopal Church; salary not so much an object as a comfortable home in this very fine country. Address C. N., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, A situation; one as chambermaid and waiter, or to take care of children and plain sewing; has no objections to do general housework, or go a short distance in the country; the other as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 201 West 26th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOman, a situation as cook and first rate bread, biscuit, cake and pastry maker; understands her business in every respect; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has no objections to go a small distance in the country. Apply at No. 176 Madison-st., second floor, back room; can be seen until suited.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation in a private family to do chamber-work and plain sewing or chamber-work and fine washing; can do up fine muslins in the neatest manner. The most satisfactory City reference given. No objections to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 107 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A NICE, TIDY YOUNG GIRL, A situation as cook, washer, and ironer; understands making bread, pies, all sorts of meat, &c., &c.; best of references; no objection to the country; would do general housework. Also, a young woman wants a situation as chambermaid, &c. Call at No. 710 Broadway, third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO REPECTABLE girls; one as first rate cook and excellent washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter; is well experienced. Call at No. 135 18th st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days. None but respectable families need call.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT German girl, to cook, wash and iron; is a good cook, an excellent baker of bread and pies, and a beautiful getter up of linens; or would do housework in a small family in city or country. Has the best of reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, COMpetent woman as cook in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker of bread, biscuits and muffins; would assist in washing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 191 42d st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A NEAT, TIDY and most respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress or assist with washing and ironing; will be found to be a very nice girl and an excellent servant, and can give first-class references. Can be seen at No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, (basement.)

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION in a confectionery store or fancy bakery; can furnish good testimonials as to respectability. Call at No. 217 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid or waitress; would prefer to travel with a lady. Can be seen for two days at her present employer, where she has lived for two years, No. 31 West 22nd-st., between 5th and 6th avs

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, well recommended a situation in City or country as cook, washer and ironer; is a good bread and pie baker; also a neat girl as chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit. Apply at 378 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED widow, to take care of a child and do light chamber-work, and is willing to make herself useful, and also a young girl for plain housework in a small family. Inquire at No. 230 West 26th st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; or would do general housework. Also, a chambermaid wants a place. Good reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation to do chamberwork and waiting, or general housework of a small private family; has no objection to the country. Apply at No. 162 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as laundress, or chambermaid and fine washer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 104 West 28th-st.

WANTED—AY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS GIRL A situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has no objection to go to Newark. Call at No 163 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by an American lady or would travel with a lady. Call or address E. H., No 520 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.—THE LADIES AND employing public generally will now find daily a good supply of English, German, Scotch, Irish and other servants, with first class testimonials, at the Broadway Institute, No. 414 Broadway, upstairs. In this institution—over seven years established—particular attention is paid to the class of servants admitted. N. B.—English and German girls on hand. J. DICKINS, Proprietor.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGlish, Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with an English, French and German first class cook, may be obtained at the offices Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND HIS WIFE, SITUations in City or country. The man as coachman and groom, or do work on a farm; understands thoroughly the care and management of horses; is also a good practical gardener and farmer, having worked on one farm for 9 years. The wife to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework in a small family; are both persons of the most reliable habits, and would value a good home more than high wages. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs

WANTED—SITUATIONS. BY A MAN AND HIS wife, (without incumbrance,) on a gentleman's farm; the man understands all kinds of common farm work and plain gardening, care of horse, driving, &c.; is willing to make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; the woman is a thorough cook and an excellent washer and ironer. Both are careful and reliable persons, and have excellent recommendations from their last employer, and will hire for moderate wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a man who is practically acquainted with all branches of the business, as his letters of recommendation will fully satisfy any gentleman in want of an experienced gardener &c. No objection to take charge of a farm with the garden department. A note addressed to INDUSTRY, in care of McElvain & Young, seed-store No. 9 John st., will be attended to for three days. Best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED MAN, a Scotchman, as coachman, who has had long experience in the care and management of both young and old horses, and can show the highest of recommendations from the best of families both in this City and in the old country, as to honesty, sobriety, carefulness, &c., & no objection to the country. A note addressed to W. H., Box No. 133 *Times* Office, will be punctually attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a man of long experience in the care of horses and carriages in Europe and New-York. Can produce the best of references from his employers in New York for the last ten years. Has lived with his last employer four years. Any commands addressed to J. C., at Pat. Trainor's, Saddler and Harness Maker, No. 654 Broadway, will be strictly attended to until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STRONG, TRUSTworthy man as a teamster, or to work in a store; is a good, plain writer and willing to make himself useful; has been among horses since his boyhood. Can show the best of recommendations from his late employer. By addressing a note to W. ROBERTS, No. 124 East 24th-st., it will be punctually attended to for one week.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, (German, speaks English well,) a situation as coachman; understands his business perfectly; no objections to the country. Can give the best references as to integrity and ability; has lived several years with the last employer; left on account of his going to Europe. Address J. S., Box No. 207 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A GROOM AND COACHMAN'S SITUation by a middle-aged Protestant man, with undeniable testimonials for ability and general good conduct. Can be seen or hear of by calling, or a note addressed for P. S, at the saddlery and harness store of Mr. Lowden, No. 79 Bleecker-st., or to Box No. 233 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED YOUNG MAN, A situation in City or country; is a steady coachman, and understands the care of horses perfectly; is a good vegetable gardener, and can do all kinds of farm work; can be highly recommended for sobriety and honesty. Call at No. 129 Waverly-place.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, A SITUAtion; the man as coachman or first-class vegetable gardener; the woman as cook, washer and ironer; can give the best of reference as to character, sobriety and industry; are fully qualified to perform all the above. Address J. C., for two days, Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman, gardener, or groom; is fully competent for either situation. Good reference. No objections to the country. A good farmer wants a place to drive horses, milk cows, &c. Call or address COACHMAN, No 510 Broadway, 3d floor.

WANTED—A COACHMAN OR GROOM'S SITUAtion by a single young man, who can produce seven years' recommendations from his last place; would be willing to make himself generally useful, or keep a small garden in order if required. Address D. M., Box No. 219 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HARDWORKing, sober and well-disposed German Protestant young man; he is a good farmer, can drive and take care of horses; is also a good vegetable gardener, is able and willing to work and make himself useful. Has the best of reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED.—A MAN AND HIS WIFE WANTS A situation; has no family whatever; the man as coachman, his wife as laundress or cook in a small family; have the best of City reference. Address A. C., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION in a store as salesman, collector or otherwise; a good writer and correspondent. Salary moderate; four years' character for integrity, &c. Address S., Flushing, Long Island, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BRASS MOULDER; has a thorough experience in fine and false cored work, and can give satisfactory references. Address T. S. J., post paid, No. 3 Vine-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL FARMER AND GARdener wants a similar situation; has a good recommendation from his late employer. Can be seen for three days, if not engaged, at No. 75 Ann-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COPYIST, HOTEL clerk or barkeeper; salary very moderate; the best of references given. Address PENMAN, Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A BOOK-KEEPER, A SITUATION in a wholesale house, hardware preferred. Refers to his present employers, with whom he has been several years. Address F., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION BY AN Englishman; a single man, with good City references. Apply to Mr. BOOKHAM, No. 59 East 13th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, STEADY man, as plain gardener. He also understands the care and management of horses, is a good and careful driver, and can make himself generally useful around. Address R. F., Box No 208 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER AND COOK—ONE who is competent to take charge of a farm house for two single gentlemen, in a pleasant location two hours' ride from the City and who would be willing to do as for herself with a girl under her to wash, scrub &c. Apply between 10 A. M and 5 P. M. at No. 72 9th-st., New-York on Thursday, or after that hour at No. 110 Willow st., Brooklyn

WANTED—A LADY OF EDUCATION AND REfinement, to fill the situation of housekeeper and lady's companion, in a gentleman's family. Must be fully competent; best of references required. Apply at No. 20 East 22d st., from 8 to 9 A. M, and 4 to 6 P. M., for three days.

WANTED—A MAN AND HIS WIFE TO TAKE care of a cottage and a few acres of land in Westchester County. The woman a good cook the man to take care of garden and horses. Address, for one week, WESTCHESTER, Box No. 136 *Times* Office, with name, country, age, reference, last place, &c.

WANTED—A BOY IN A FANCY GOODS HOUSE; one about fifteen years of age and having been in a store preferred; must be an American, live with his parents and be of unquestionable integrity of character. Salary, $50 the first year. Address Box No. 3,188 Post office.

WANTED—EIGHT OR TEN YOUNG MEN, WITH $25 to $100 to engage in a very safe and profitable business. With energy and enterprise they can make $100 to $200 per month. Apply at No. 429 Broadway, Room No. 6.

TO WEAVERS.—GIRLS WHO UNDERSTAND weaving curtains and furniture gimps, can have steady employment at the factory of P. H. & W. WILLIAMS, No. 46 Walker-st. Also, good silk winders wanted.

WANTED—A HEALTHY RESPECTABLE WOMAN as wet nurse. The best of references required. Apply at No. 23 Waverley-place on Thursday, between 10 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS FARMing gardening and taking care of horses, to go a short distance in the country. Inquire for three days at No. 88 West 35th st., before 8 A. M. or from 6 to 7 P. M.

WANTED—A TRAVELING AGENT, WITH GOOD address and experience in the varnish trade, and one who has traveled before only need apply. Address N. N., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FOR A FAMILY, A BUTLER WHO understands thoroughly his business; highest references required. Apply to Mr. BOWMAN, 7 Broadway.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT FIFTEEN YEARS OF age, in a clothing store. Apply at No. 1 James-slip.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER HOTELS.
MANCHESTER, VT.

EQUINOX HOUSE,
By C. A. ORVIS.

VANDERLIP'S HOTEL,
By E. M. VANDERLIP & SON.

VERMONT HOUSE,
By GEORGE S. STONE.

Manchester is pleasantly situated among the Green Mountains, fifty miles north of Troy.

For beautiful scenery, pure, invigorating air, fine roads, and good trout fishing, this place is unsurpassed.

There is a good carriage road to the summit of Mt. Equinox, 3,700 feet above tide-water.

Good board may be had in private families at moderate prices.

Three daily trains from Troy, connecting with New-York steamers and Hudson River Railroad.

Time by rail from New-York to Manchester seven hours.

SUMMER RESORTS.—SEA BATHING AT Deal, N. J., 2½ miles from Long Branch. The well-known boarding-house of the subscriber is now open for visitors. The house is large and airy, with abundance of shade; is easy of access, steamers leaving foot of Robinson st. Pier, North River, daily for Long Branch, thence by stages to Deal. For reference apply to John Baker, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York. WM. HATHAWAY,
Long Branch Post-office, N. J.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
South Orange, N. J., near railroad depôt, only one hour from New-York, via Morris and Essex Railroad; beautiful location, pure air, spring water and baths. Carriages to meet cars. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt st. at 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 3:30, 5:10, and 6:40 P. M.
CHARLES STRINGER, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD WITHIN THREE MILES OF NEW-YORK.—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board at reasonable terms, by applying to Mrs. CADMUS, Sherwood, Bergen, New-Jersey. References exchanged. Persons will be directed by the stage agent, Jersey City Ferry.

COUNTRY BOARD AT FISHKILL LANDING.—A few boarders can be accommodated in a large house, with pleasant rooms, about ¾ of a mile from depôt. Apply to Miss C. A. SMITH, Fishkill Landing. R. C. WILLIAMS, No. 192 Chambers st., or Mr. C. S. POTTER, No 93 South st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE OR TWO FAMILIES may obtain board at a farm house, beautifully situated beside the river, about eight miles south of Long Branch; good accommodations for bathing, fishing and sailing. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply at No. 18 Lercy-st., New-York.

SEA-SIDE HOUSE, FAR ROCKAWAY.—The Far Rockaway House is open for the reception of visitors. The location of Far Rockaway, commanding both the sea and bay, and but two hours from New-York, is second to none on the sea shore.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or two single gentlemen, can obtain a nicely-furnished front room on second floor, with home privileges and comforts, at No. 2 Boorman-place, West 33d st. Also, a large back room on third floor, suitable for a party of three gentlemen friends. House pleasantly located; has all the modern improvements.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMEN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with an extra large front room, on 2d story, handsomely furnished, with board, in a small private family. House first class; has all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 59 West 27th-st., near 6th-av.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom on the second floor may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also a single room. Southern families would find this a desirable location.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST BROAD way, for families or single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

TO RENT WITH BOARD—FINE AIRY SUITES of rooms on the first, second, third and fourth floors of the house No. 41 9th st., near 5th-av. The house has just been repapered, painted and newly furnished throughout. Private tables furnished if desired. The best of cuisine will be let with or without board. Reference required.

WANTED—TWO SMALL ROOMS, FOR A LADY and her son in a private family, on or about the beginning of September; location not below 11th-st. and between 6th and 7 exington avs.; full board for the lady, breakfast and tea for the gentleman with dinner on Sundays. Address, stating terms, which must be reasonable, W. S. M., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER FURNITURE.
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS grained and ornamented, acknowledged superior in style and finish to any made in this country. Also, mattresses, bedding, &c., for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 652 Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLES of school furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 480 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, cooks, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

PROPOSALS.

JERSEY CITY, July 30, 1859.

NOTICE TO ICE DEALERS.—THE WATER Commissioners of Jersey City will receive at their office, until Monday, August 29, proposals for the right to cut and secure the ice which

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of
FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
HOLLAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c. &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF
THE NEW-WORLD INSURANCE CO.,
No 35 Pine-st.,
Great Western Buildings, New-York.

The Directors have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT, payable on demand.
SAMUEL A. PATTERSON,
Secretary.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 6 BROAD-ST.

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1859.

This Company has declared a
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 7 PER CENT.
Payable on demand.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris.

Issue Bills of Exchange and travelers' credit, available in all the cities of Europe. Letters of introduction furnished to persons visiting Europe, to our houses in Paris, London, Liverpool, &c.

H. S. LANSING & CO.,
No. 72 Broadway.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
DOMINICK PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

DIVIDEND.

THE
WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO.,
No. 54 Wall st.,
Has declared a Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand.
HENRY WESTON,
Secretary.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Table of Insurance Stocks sent upon application.

ALLYN COX,
NOTE, STOCK AND LOAN BROKER,
No. 43 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

A. BELMONT & CO., 50 WALL-STREET,
Buy and collect the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
OF 1859, No 54 William-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE ON THE 1ST AUGUST next, on the Seven per Cent. Bonds of the Great Western Railroad Company of Illinois will be redeemed at maturity, at the office of this Company, upon all bonds, the back Coupons of which shall have been surrendered, and Stock in this Company accepted therefor, in accordance with the compromise, and the Act of Incorporation of this Company.

J. N. A. GRISWOLD, Treasurer.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA
RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, July 16, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Cleveland Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company will be held at their office in Cleveland, Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of August next, at 12 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 26th day of July until the 10th day of August.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

RUTGERS INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 176 Chatham square, cor Mott st
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of NINE (9) PER CENT payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of August next. The transfer book will be closed from the 25th inst. till the 2d proximo. By order,
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1859.

LEAVENWORTH CITY BONDS, TEN PER CENTS.—These bonds are issued for municipal purposes, and mature July 1, 1874; interest at ten per cent., payable semi annually in New-York. Total indebtedness of the city, July 1, $51,681 20; value of city property and assets, $46 62 48. The assessed value of taxables, about $4,000 000. Population, about 12,000. For sale by
ASHLEY & MORRIS,
No. 12 Exchange-place, New-York.

OCEAN BANK, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1859.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent. out of the profits of the six months, payable on the 10th August next. The transfer books will be closed from August 5 to 10 inclusive. By order of the Board.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Cor. 26TH-ST. AND 4th-AV.—NEW YORK July 26, 1859.—NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest Coupons of the 2d Mortgage Bonds, Bonds of 1861, and Dover Extension Seven Per Cents will be paid on and after August 1, at the Treasurer's Office, cor. 26th-st. and 4th-av.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE CO.,
No 10 Merchants' Exchange, July 13, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent, payable on the 4th of August next. The transfer books will be closed from July 26 till Aug. 4.
WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., New-York, Aug. 3, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY,
No. 69 Wall st NEW YORK, July 25, 1859.
INTEREST.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due the 1st day of August next, will be paid at this Office on and after that date.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 67 Wall st.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1859.—A Semi annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on demand.
WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 64 Wall st., New-York, July 26, 1859.—The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after this day of August next. The transfer book will be closed until that date
DAVID DRAKE, Sec'y.

CITY BANK, BROOKLYN, Aug 2, 1859.
SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Three and One-half (3½) Per Cent, out of the earnings of the Bank, the last six months, has this day been declared, payable on the 12th inst.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st., New York, July 12, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 16th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 8 Wall-st., New-York-New-York, July 6 1859.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their Seventh regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. payable on demand.
J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

MARINE BANK, JULY 26, 1859.—A DIVIDEND of Three (3) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Monday, Aug. 8. The Transfer Books will be closed till Aug. 9.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS OF VARIOUS CITIES bought and sold by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall st. The American Gas-Light Journal, representing 188 companies, and nearly $32,000,000, published as above at $5 per annum.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 29, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., out of the earnings of the Bank the last six months, has this day been declared, payable MONDAY, Aug. 8.
ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier.

FOR SALE—MERCHANTS' BANK STOCK, 100 shares of this Stock registered in New-York City. Apply to
E. D. MORGAN & CO.,
Nos. 54 and 56 Exchange place.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st.—Hardware, Metal and Iron Paper wanted. Also other descriptions of paper sold on commission, at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, due August 1, will be paid on that day at the Ocean Bank PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, July 25 1859
MR. HOWARD POTTER IS AUTHORIZED by power of attorney to sign the name of our firm.
BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A PAIR OF SPLENDID CARRIAGE-HORSES for sale: stylish drivers, kind in single or double harness; sold for want of use. Apply to
CHARLES V. MAPES,
No. 122 Nassau-st.

TO COAL DEALERS.—FOR SALE, TWO GOOD coal horses, three sets cart-harness, one desk, a new and very superior coal scale, coal tubs, screens, &c. Inquire in the office, No. 549 3d-av.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

GUINNESS' STOUT PORTER.

Messrs. A. GUINNESS, SON & CO., of Dublin, have appointed the undersigned their selling agent in the United States for their Stout Porter. Orders for this superior Stout, bottled or in bulk, carefully executed. A Stock of the Stout in Quarts, Imperial Pints and ordinary Pints, bottled in Dublin by Messrs. J. & J. Burke, always on hand and for sale by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY S. BERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FOUR PIANOS,
To pay advances,
On FRIDAY, Aug. 5, at 11 o'clock,
At the sale-rooms No. 5½ Pine-st.
Comprising two rosewood 7 octave pianos.
One rosewood, upright cabinet piano.
One mahogany, 7-octave square piano.
The above instruments were made at Cologne by the late foreman of Krard, of Paris, and are of very fine tone and finish. They will be positively sold, without any reserve, to pay advances, and may be seen any time previous to sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—A. BART'H NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Aug 4 at 12½ o'clock P. M., at his Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William st., near Wall-st
5 shares United States Exchange Bank..... $100 each
10 shares American Exchange Bank..... $100 each
30 shares Bank of New-York..... $100 each
100 shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bank..... $25 each
100 shares U S Steam Sugar Refinery Co..... $100 each
70 shares Security Fire Insurance Co..... $50 each
30 shares Genesee Fire Insurance Company..... $100 each
40 shares Syracuse and Oswego Railroad Co..... $50 each
50 shares Kings County Fire Insurance Co..... $20 each
10 shares Commercial Fire Insurance Co..... $50 each
26 shares Everett Fire Insurance Company..... $50 each
40 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Company..... $25 each
20 shares Artizans Fire Insurance Co..... $100 each
200 shares Depere County, Wis, (deposit)..... $10 each
$1,470 Great Western Marine 6s Scrip, 1857 and 1858.
$30 000 New York and Erie Railroad, 4th Mort Bonds.
$500 New York Central Park 5 P cent Stock of '98.
$500 Watertown and Madison 8 P cent R E Bonds.
$4,000 Fox and Wisconsin Improv't Co 8 P cent. Bonds.
$4,000 Henry County (Iowa) 8 P cent. Bonds.
$3,000 Lee County (Iowa) 8 P cent Bonds
$8 000 New-York and N-w-Haven 6 P cent Bonds.
Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on MONDAY, Aug 8. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day when ever required at 12½ o'clock at the stock sales-room No. 52 William-st, or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board on commission. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. Sales also made of Real Estate at public or private sale when desired.
ALBERT H NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auct oneer.

HARDWARE SALE.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP'S first Fall sale of hardware, cutlery heavy goods, &c., will take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 72 William st, consisting, in part, of 100 dozen C S Taper Files; 3 cs Mill saws; 10 bundles Sand Paper, 50 dozen English C S Scissors 10 dozen long handled shovels slightly defective, &c. Also, Stock Goods—part of an exceedingly well-assorted stock of a retailer, well worthy of attention. Also to pay storage one large sized iron safe, one platform scale. For full particulars, see *Herald*. Terms cash.

S. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY E. BOGART, THURSDAY, AUG. 4, AT 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 4 North William-st., corner Frankfort, household furniture consisting of a large assortment of parlor, bedroom and kitchen furniture, silver-plated ware, gas fixtures mirror ornaments, French secretary, lace curtains, mahogany French bedsteads, feather beds, mattresses, bedding, mahogany sofas, easy chairs, lounges, marble-top dressing cases, card-tables, telescope, dictionary, two diagram tables.

E. L. SNOW, Auctioneer.

PAINT DEALERS AND PAINTERS ATTEND.—THURSDAY, Aug. 4, at 11 o'clock at store No 257 Bowery, will be sold, by order of receiver, twenty five cases paints in oil, &c., about 7,000 lbs. Sale peremptory.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction on THURSDAY, Aug 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. P. DAVIS & CO., No. 56 Beekman-st. Prime assortment of fresh seasonable goods.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL..... $339,094

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal Property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS:
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
JOSEPH B. VARNUM, HENRY V. BUTLER,
LEONARD APPLEBY, JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FRED'K. H. WALCOTT, JAS LOR GRAHAM, Jr.,
WILLIAM K. STRONG, BOWES R. McILVAINE,
MOSES TAYLOR, GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
JAMES O. SHELDON, JOHN C HENDERSON,
DANIEL PARISH, LORRAIN FREEMAN,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER, EDWARD MACOMBER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr., WATSON E. CASE,
DUDLEY B. FULLER, CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
CHARLES L. VOSE, SAM'L. D. BRADFORD, Jr.
WARREN DELANO, Jr.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Ass't Secretary.

CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL STREET.

CASH CAPITAL..... $250,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
DIRECTORS:
HUGH LAING, NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND, THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R SWORDS, J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENNO, GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON, DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT, U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE, ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ, SYLVESTER L. H. WARD
SILAS BRONSON, ALEX'R LAING,
A. R. E. O. ROBERT M. BRUCE.
JOHNSTON, J. S. BOND,
JOSEPH W. CORVIES, A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS, LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLLS, HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr., J. H. BOLCOMB
HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B AMES, Jr., Secretary

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 116 WALL-ST.—ECONOMY AND SECURITY IN FIRE INSURANCE.—Fire Insurance, combining the mutual plan with the capital stock principle.

The charter of this Company requires that 50 per cent of the profits shall be annually divided to the assured in scrip bearing interest.

This Company has been in operation for five years during which time it has declared to its dealers one hundred and thirty-five and one-half per cent. of their premiums. They insure against loss and damage by fire at the lowest current rates of solvent Companies.

The security offered to insurers is an accumulating one, their surplus being now nearly as large as their capital.

All persons who may have held policies issued by this Company, expiring in 1854, 1856, 1858, 1857 or 1858, and have not received the scrip to which they may be entitled, are requested to call and take it, together with the interest which is payable annually in cash.

Under the charter, all scrip not called for in six years from its date of issue, enures to the Company.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
London and New-York,
OFFICE—NO. 66 WALL-ST.

Capital..... $5,000,000
Claims paid..... over 5,000,000
Deposited with Comptroller of New-York..... 100,000

BOARD OF REFEREES IN NEW-YORK.
Hon. Judge Campbell, J. Phillips Phoenix, Esq.,
Henry Grinnell, Esq., James Gallatin, Esq.,
John Cryder, Esq., Anthony Barclay, Esq., ex-Consul,
Samuel Wetmore, Esq., Hon. Erastus Corning,
Stephen Whitney, Esq.,

No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic
Endowments for children, and life assurance in all its branches.
California, Australia and Pike's Peak risks taken at moderate rates.

MANAGER.
GEO. M. KNEVITT.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of Ulster, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALMON CANFIELD, late of Malden, in the town of Saugerties, County of Ulster, and State of New-York, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his residence, No. 203 East Fifteenth-street, in the City of New-York, or at the office of PETER CANTINE, in the village of Saugerties, Ulster County, N. Y., on or before the 1st day of January, 1860.—Dated June 21, 1859.
DANIEL W. QUIMBY, Executor.
je22-law6m

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of RICHARD ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 343 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 16, 1859.
HENRY ROBINSON, } Ex'rs.
MATTHEW DALY, }
mh17-law6mT*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. SIMMONS late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, at the office of JOHN H. MORRELL, Esq., No. 129 Roosevelt-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of November next.—Dated New-York May 13, 1859
JOHN H. MORRELL, } Executors.
my19-law6mT* WILLIAM S. LUDLAM, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC DEVOE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence in the village of Yonkers, Westchester County, New-York, on or before the 5th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 2, 1859.
MIRIAM C. DEVOE, Administrator.
mh3-law6mT*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TEACHERS' FREE READING-ROOM.

IVISON & PHINNEY,
EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHERS,
Having become established in the new DOUBLE MARBLE STORE,
Nos. 48 and 50 WALKER-ST.,
(Ten doors west of Broadway,)
Have furnished a room with the best AMERICAN and FOREIGN EDUCATIONAL JOURNALS, NEW-YORK DAILIES, DIRECTORIES, MAPS, &c., which, with any information or attention in their power, are at the service of all TEACHERS, whether resident or visiting New-York.

THE EDUCATIONAL NEWS, quarterly, containing information upon SCHOOL TEXT BOOKS &c., is MAILED FREE to every Teacher whose address is sent us.

IVISON & PHINNEY,
Nos. 48 and 50 Walker-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR AUGUST, 1859.
Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing

LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT AT	LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT AT
7:15 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
9:15 A. M.	7:55 A. M.
11:15 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
1:70 P. M.	1:00 P. M.
4 00 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
6 06 P. M.	3:45 P. M.
7:45 P. M.	5:40 P. M.

Connecting with steamer MATTANO, Capt. H. N. GAGE, leaving Fulton Market Pier at 9 A. M., 1, 3:45 5:45 and 7 30 P. M. and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains. An accommodation train will leave Hunter's Point at 11:15 A. M. for Flushing, stopping at all way stations; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; fare 15 cents. On Sundays trains leave Hunter's Point at 9 11, 1 3, 5 and 7 o'clock; fare 25 cents to Flushing and back same day.
O. CHARLTON, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station New-York, as follows:
7:45 and 9:30 A. M.; 2:30 and 8:30 P. M. Williams' Bridge
11:30 A. M. and 5 P. M.—White Plains
6:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains
8.30 A. M.—Mail Train.—Albany.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 and 7 A. M.; 3 and 8 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 5 P. M.
Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train
W. J. CAMPBELL, Sup't.

FOR LAKE MAHOPAC,
VIA
HARLEM RAILROAD.
Trains leave 26th-st. Station, New-York,
8:00 A. M.,
4:30 P. M.
Fare through to the Lake $1 75.
Passengers will find this the shortest and most expeditious line, avoiding 16 miles of stage route.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 2:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 6 P. M. for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—On and after Monday, May 16, 1859,—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 8:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Easton with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will take the 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 16, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Cortlandt-st. Ferry Station, Canal-st. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare 33. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare 32 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendents.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKLYN for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, South Islip, and Deer park, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 12 M. and 6:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO WHITE MOUNTAINS VIA SARATOGA SPRINGS.—Passengers by the Hudson River Railroad leaving Chambers st on 8 or 11 A. M. trains, arrive at the White Mountains via Lake Champlain and Burlington, or via Rutland and Bellows Falls, the next evening.

FOR GREENPORT—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail, and 12 30 P. M. Express, connecting at Greenport with steamer MATTANO, Capt. H. N. GAGE, leaving foot of Market, at 9 A. M., 1, 3:45 5:45 and 7 30 P. M. Returning—Arrive in Brooklyn at 9:20 A. M. Express; and 4.10 P. M. Mail.

SARATOGA SPRINGS—SHARON SPRINGS.—Travellers taking the Morning Express train on HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, leaving Chambers st at 8 A. M. and 33½ st. at 8 25 A. M., will arrive at the above places in time for dinner.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—For Piermont. Stock Exchange, Long Dock, &c. Leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:30 A. M. and 2:30 and 5:30 P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6, 7:45 A. M., 3:25 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS and Lake Memphremagog by the New-York and New-Haven and Connecticut and Passumpsic Railroads. Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, and SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. LONGSTREET, Capt. MOODY,
LEAVE

HARLEM			FOOT SLIP.		
6	A. M.	1 P. M.	7	A. M.	3:15 P. M.
7	A. M.	3 P. M.	8	A. M.	4:15 P. M.
8	A. M.	4:15 P. M.	9:15	A. M.	5:15 P. M.
9	A. M.	5:15 P. M.	11	A. M.	6:15 P. M.
10:30	A. M.	6:15 P. M.	1:30	P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Landing at 10th-st. and 120th-st. each way; connecting each trip with
BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,
and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem, 6 cents.
J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST 6, 1859.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, POINT WASHINGTON, MOUNTS AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thurs.	Aug. 4, 7 A M	Thurs	Aug. 4, 11 A.M
Friday	Aug 5, 7 30 A.M.	Friday	Aug. 5, 11 30 A.M.
Saturd	Aug 6, 9 30 A.M.	Saturd	Aug. 6, 1 P.M.
Sunday	Aug. 7, 9 A.M.	Sunday	Aug. 7, 2 30 P.M.
Monday	Aug. 8, for R. Bank in connection with the Laura	Monday	Aug. 8 in connection with the Laura 5 A.M.
	5 A. M.	Monday	Aug. 8 3 P.M.
Monday	Aug. 8 11 A.M.	Tuesday	Aug. 9, 3 P.M.
Tuesd'y	Aug. 9 11 A.M.	Wednes.	Aug. 10, 4 P.M.
Wednes.	Aug. 10 12 M.	Thurs.	Aug. 11, 5 P.M.
Thurs.	Aug 11, 1 P.M.	Friday	Aug. 12, 2 30 P.M.
Friday	Aug. 12, 6 30 A.M.	Saturd.	Aug. 13, 5 30 P.M.
Saturd.	Aug. 13, 2 P.M.	Sunday	Aug. 14, 3 P.M.
Sunday	Aug 14, 7 30 A.M.	Monday	Aug. 15, 3 30 P.M.
Monday	Aug 15, 8 A.M.	Tuesd'y	Aug. 16, 4 30 P.M.
Tuesd'y	Aug. 16 8 A.M.	Wednes	Aug. 17, 4 30 P.M.
Wednes	Aug. 17, 9 A.M.	Thurs.	Aug. 18, 10 A.M.
Thurs.	Aug. 18, 6 A.M.	Friday	Aug. 19, 11 A.M.
Friday	Aug. 19, 7 A.M.	Saturd.	Aug. 20, 11 30 A.M.
Saturd	Aug 20, 7 30 A.M.	Sunday	Aug. 21, 1 P.M.
Sunday	Aug. 21, 7 30 A.M.	Monday	Aug. 22, 1 P.M.
Monday	Aug 22, 9 A.M.	Tuesd'y	Aug 23, 2 P.M.
Tuesd'y	Aug. 23 10 A.M.	Wednes	Aug. 24, 3 P.M.
Wednes	Aug 24 11 A.M.	Thurs	Aug 25, 4 P.M.
Thurs.	Aug. 25, 12 M.	Friday	Aug. 26, 5 30 P.M.
Friday	Aug. 26, 6 30 A.M.	Saturd.	Aug. 27, 5 30 P.M.
Saturd	Aug 27, 2 P.M.	Sunday	Aug 28, 3 30 P.M.
Sunday	Aug. 28, 7 30 A.M.		

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.
SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (DIBCOM) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. Geo. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows, from the foot of ROBINSON st.:

LEAVE NEW YORK.		LEAVE BRANCH PORT.	
Thurs	Aug. 4, 11:30 A.M.	Thurs	Aug. 4 A.M.
Friday	Aug. 5, 12 M.	Friday	Aug 5, 6:30 A.M.
Satur	Aug. 6, 1:30 P.M.	Satur	Aug. 6, 7:30 A.M.
Monday	Aug 8 5 P.M	Monday	Aug. 8, 9 A.M.
Tuesday	Aug. 9, 4 P.M	Tuesday	Aug. 9, 10 A.M.
Wednes	Aug. 10, 3:30 P.M	Wednes	Aug. 10, 5:30 A.M.
Thurs	Aug. 11, 4 P.M.	Thurs	Aug. 11 6 A.M.
Friday	Aug 12, 5:30 P.M	Friday	Aug 12, 7 A.M.
Satur	Aug 13, 4:30 P.M	Satur	Aug 13, 7 A.M.
Monday	Aug. 15, 3:30 P.M	Monday	Aug. 15, 6 A.M.
Tuesday	Aug. 16, 3:30 P.M	Tuesday	Aug 16, 7 A.M.
Wednes	Aug. 17, 4 P.M	Wednes	Aug. 17, 7 A.M.
Thurs	Aug. 18, 4:30 P.M	Thurs	Aug. 18, 7 A.M.
Friday	Aug 19 5 P.M.	Friday	Aug. 19, 7 A.M.
Satur	Aug 20, 12 M	Satur	Aug. 20, 6 A.M.
Monday	Aug 22 in connection with the Laura from Red Bank, and for Pleasure Bay only	Sunday	Aug 21, leave B'ch Port 2 P M, and leave Camp Meeting, Port Washington 6 30 P.M.
Monday	Aug 22, 7:10 P.M	Tuesday	Aug. 23, 9 A M.
Tuesday	Aug. 23 3 P M	Wednes	Aug. 24, 10 A M.
Wednes	Aug 24, 4 P M	Thurs	Aug 25, 5:30 A.M.
Thurs	Aug. 25, 3:30 P M	Friday	Aug. 26, 6:30 A.M.
Friday	Aug 26, 3:30 P.M.	Satur	Aug. 27, 7 A.M.
Satur	Aug 27, 4:30 P.M.	Monday	Aug. 29, 7 A.M.
Monday	Aug 29 3:30 P.M.	Tuesday	Aug. 30, 7 A.M.
Tuesday	Aug 30, 3:30 P.M.	Wednes	Aug. 31, 7 A.M.
Wednes	Aug. 31, 4 P.M	Thurs	Sept. 1, 7 A.M.

FOR SHREWSBURY & LONG BRANCH.—The light draft steamboat STRANGER will run as follows, from foot of Murray-st., fare 25 cents:

Leave New York.	Leave Ocean Port.
Friday, Aug 5 7 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 5, 11 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 6 1 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 6, 7 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 7, 8½ A.M.	Sunday, Aug. 7, 2 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 8, 10 A. M.

ANOTHER RAILROAD SLAUGHTER.

Fall of a Bridge on the Northern Railroad.

A PASSENGER TRAIN WRECKED.

THIRTEEN LIVES LOST.

MANY PERSONS INJURED.

Statements of Wounded Passengers.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

From the Albany Statesman of Last Evening.

Intelligence reached this city at a late hour last night that a shocking accident had occurred on the Vermont and Canada Railroad, near Schaghticoke, about 17 miles from this city. It seems that the mail train, which was due in this city at 7:25 in the evening, was passing over a tressel work bridge near Schaghticocke, when the timbers gave way, and the entire train, with the exception of the locomotive was precipitated into the abyss below, a distance of nearly 40 feet.

As soon as the news reached this city, a special train was dispatched to the scene of the accident. Every available effort was made to rescue those who were alive from their perilous position. A large number were taken out, several of them badly maimed. As soon as this had been gone through with, a search for the dead was commenced.

Among those on the train were the wife of John Cuyler, Esq., Cashier of the Central Railroad. Also, the wife of Conductor Cooley, of the Northern Railroad, who is a daughter of Mr. Cuyler.

Mr. Cooley himself was on the train, as Conductor, having taken the place of Conductor Gardner, who was ill.

The accident took place about one mile this side of Schaghticoke. The moment the train, which was running very rapid, struck the bridge, the structure gave way. The locomotive, however, got across, and became uncoupled from the tender. The latter went down, and the baggage car and two passenger cars followed. The first passenger car went down endwise on the top of the tender, while the second passenger car ran into it, and keeled it over. The passengers in the first passenger car amounted to some forty-five or fifty. Many of those were killed; others were seriously wounded. Just before reaching the bridge, the engineer sounded the whistle to put down the brakes, but Mr. Berthelon was not soon enough at his post, and the next instant all was a total wreck.

The baggage car was a complete wreck, scarcely three feet of it being together. It was here that the express messenger, mail agent, the brakeman and the baggage-man got killed, and young McCarrick his leg broken. The latter was the only one who was not killed of all who were in the car.

When the cars went off the bridge they fell thirty-eight feet, and sank into eight feet of water.

The special train returned this morning at an early hour, bringing such of the killed and wounded as had been rescued when it left.

We give the names so far as they have been ascertained.

KILLED.

Mrs. Cuyler, wife of Mr. John Cuyler, who resides on Colonie-street.

Mrs. Lucina Cooley, wife of the conductor of the train, and daughter of Mr. Cuyler.

Charles Plympton, mail agent.

Charles Bethelon, brakeman.

Patrick Connolly, machinist, who was employed in repairing the road—resides in Greenbush.

Dennis Cahill, machinist, employed on the road—lives in Colonie-street.

David Russell, express messenger.

——— baggage man.

Mr. Wright, who lives in Hudson-street.

WOUNDED.

Conductor Gabriel S. Cooley, very severely. He is in a critical condition.

A child of Mr. and Mrs. Cooley. It is thought it cannot recover.

Thomas McGarrick, a newsboy, had his right leg broken, and was otherwise injured.

Michael Flannery, a passenger, who resides in Troy, was quite badly but not seriously bruised.

The engineer on the locomotive had his wrist badly wrenched.

George E. Baker, Register in the Bank Department, and son of Hon. George E. Baker, Deputy Clerk of the Court of Appeals, has one of his legs broken, and some severe bruises.

William H. Hoag, of Greenbush, has an ugly gash over his eye.

There are a number of others badly injured, whose names we could not procure—in all about twenty.

ACCOUNT OF MR. E. E. LEWIS.

Mr. E. E. Lewis, of Genesee, was a passenger on the ill-fated train. He was riding in the front car, towards the rear end. We take his statement as related to us in a conversation at Stanwix Hall.

As the cars went on to the bridge, Mr. Lewis remembers distinctly feeling a sort of jar or jerk, which gave him the momentary impression that something was wrong; but, before the thought could form itself distinctly in his mind, the crash came, Mr. Lewis suddenly felt the car plunging downward, as it were, and falling to pieces. The second car plunged under the first, and tore out the sides and bottom. Mr. Lewis was thrown violently forward, head first, striking, as he supposed, against the top of the second car, turned and fell to the bottom, on the top of a number of passengers. For an instant there was not the slightest noise—not a shriek of terror or a groan of pain. So instantaneous was the destruction that every person's energies appeared paralyzed. The first words that Mr. Lewis remembers hearing, for he was himself, if not stunned, entirely bewildered, were delivered in a very calm voice, and were—"Say, you at the top, get off just as quick as you can, won't you?" as if this was the signal for a recovery of consciousness. It was immediately followed by agonizing shrieks and groans and loud cries for help. Mr. Lewis extricated himself from the wreck as quickly as possible and the first person he recognized was Mr. Cooley, the conductor. He had been thrown violently forward the entire length of the car, but had crawled back to where his wife, her mother and child had sat. Mrs. Cooley and Mrs. Cuyler lay apparently in the position they had occupied in the car. Their feet were up, and their heads and the upper part of their bodies were buried in the wreck. Mr. Cooley sank almost helpless by the side of his wife, whom he apparently recognized by her dress, at which he was pulling, now beseeching assistance for her, and now calling piteously upon her name, and beseeching her to rise and save herself. Mr. L., feeling faint and sick at the stomach, made his way to the water, in which he bathed his temples and wrists. As he did so, two gentlemen badly cut on the head rushed to him asking if they were dangerously hurt. He advised them to wash their wounds in the water, which they did. He then returned to the wreck and made for Mr. Cooley, who was still pulling at the dress of his wife, although almost helpless from his own injuries. Mr. L. raised him and begged him to let him take him ashore, but Cooley only replied by begging him to help his wife. After some difficulty, and not without being compelled to speak harshly to him, he succeeded in getting him out of the wreck, and got him on the bank. Mr. L. and others then went and got out the body of Mrs. Cooley, and bore it ashore. They discovered that both herself and mother were quite dead. The child, also much injured, was also taken out of the wreck. When Cooley saw the dead body of his wife, he threw himself upon it, shrieking terribly, "Oh, my poor wife—my poor wife!"—and it was found impossible to tear him from the corpse. His agonized grief was heartrending to behold. But it was necessary to attend to the wounded and suffering, and all who could render assistance repaired to the wreck. All this was the work of but a few minutes. When Mr. L. got back, he found a lady with three children, all of whom were bruised, but apparently otherwise uninjured, whom he helped from the ruins. The wife and son of Col. B. P. Johnson were on board and unhurt, and Mrs. Johnson acted nobly in rendering aid to the wounded, setting an example of energy and judgment but seldom found in such exciting scenes. A man of large size was so tightly wedged in that it was necessary to use pieces of the wreck to remove the beams that confined him; yet no bones were broken, and his injuries were only from bruises and exhaustion. After all who could be helped were got out, Mr. L. ran for help, but being unable to ascertain, even from the conductor which was the road to take, he went in a direction opposite to Schaghticoke. He soon came to a farm-house, and making his way through a field of wheat, appeared, covered with blood and dirt, and without a hat, to the inmates. The females were alarmed and fled, but he soon made them understand that he was harmless and their services were required. They repaired to the scene of the disaster, and as soon as Mr. L. found he was on the wrong road he returned to the wreck. Assistance soon arrived from Schaghticoke, and nothing that could be done for the sufferers was neglected.

CORONER'S INQUEST IN ALBANY.

Upon the arrival of the bodies in this city, Coroner Dean took possession, and proceeded to hold an inquest.

The engineer and fireman were examined. The engineer, Mr. Charles A. Jones, being sworn, says that the train left Schaghticoke twenty-eight minutes past six o'clock last evening; that the accident occurred about three-quarters of a mile from the above station, and that the train was going at the rate of about ten miles an hour at the time of its occurrence. He states that it is customary to slack up when crossing bridges, but in this instance the brakesmen failed to break up and he was obliged to whistle for brakes; he says that as the engine crossed the bridge he felt it giving way, and the downward inclination of the tender threw him backward. He had hold of the throttle lever at the time.

and in falling backward pulled it entirely open, giving the engine a full head of steam, which caused the locomotive to jump forward and clear the bridge. Mr. Jones stated that he spoke to another engineer named Dyer some time since, and asked him what he thought of the bridge. He said there was something wrong about it. Mr. Jones also spoke to Mr. Hamp, the road master, about the matter, but received no satisfaction. Timber had been got out for a new bridge, and was on the ground at the time of the accident. The witness reported the bridge as being unsafe about a year ago, and it was repaired. A juryman stated that he had often heard the bridge reported unsafe.

Edward Burns, the fireman, corroborated the testimony of Mr. Jones in all its important points.

Latest Telegraphic Accounts.

[SCHAGHTICOKE, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 3.

Nine dead bodies had been taken out of the creek up to 11 o'clock last evening, and twenty persons were wounded, while it was thought that more dead bodies were under the wreck. The following are additional names of the injured:

John Tesson, of Quebec, badly.

Arthur Forbes, of Bytown, Ontario County, not badly.

Charles Perry, of Clermont, N. H.

G. R. Prentice, of New-York City.

J. C. Payne, of Dayton, Ohio.

W. S. Harris, of Whitewater, Wis.

Thomas Talbot and W. J. A. Fuller, of New-York City.

STATEMENT OF MR. FULLER.

The six o'clock down train of the Albany and Canada Railroad broke through the Tomhannock Bridge, one mile from the village of Schaghticoke.

I cannot say how many are killed or wounded, except that I have not seen a single man who has escaped injury. The water is about three feet deep at the place where I was taken out, and the river has a rocky bed. The man beneath me was drowned. The man on top of me had his leg broken. I seemed to have escaped without any broken limb, although I have received a severe contusion in the back of my head, and I fear my left shoulder is dislocated. Although I have some abrasions of the skin in various places, and my system is lamed considerably, yet I hope to come round all right in a few days. I am comfortably cared for at the Schaghticoke Hotel, and have been wholly unable to ascertain the names of any person killed or wounded; but I saw a frightful number of bloody heads about me in the bed of the river. The bridge is a single span of about one hundred feet, at the height of 25 or 30 feet above the river. A train has brought up the killed and wounded to this place. I dictate this dispatch in bed.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Aug. 3—11:45 P. M.

The train consisted of an engine, tender, two baggage cars and two passenger cars. As the train neared the south side of the bridge, the engineer felt the bridge sinking under him; he instantly threw the throttle valve open, and with mighty strain the machine puffed, balked an instant, and then bounded clear of the falling mass; the two baggage cars dashed into the chasm and were crushed to atoms, the tender falling upon the wreck; the two passenger cars leaped in upon the others, the rear end of the last car resting upon the abutment.

The shock of concussion was terrific; the passengers in both cars were hurled violently from their seats, and cast together in dead and mangled heaps at the ends, which went into the water.

As soon as possible, those who were unhurt, or only slightly injured, got out from the wreck, and by every means in their power devoted themselves to the rescue of their less fortunate companions.

Word was immediately dispatched to Schageticoke for help, and in a few minutes the citizens of that place, hastily providing themselves with means for administering to the necessities of the wounded, hastened in great numbers to the spot.

A hand-car was sent to Albany for help; fires were built of pieces of the wreck and such other fragments as could be procured; a great number of lanterns had been brought to the spot, and then began the melancholy task of looking for the dead.

In addition to the names given in the first dispatch are the following:

Killed—Howard Wright, merchant, of Albany. He was the only passenger killed.

Dennis Cahill, of Albany, an employe of the road, wounded.

John Tyson, of Quebec, a ship-carpenter, on his way to Newark, N. J., where he has friends, badly wounded about the head and breast.

J. C. Payne, of Montreal, severe cut on the head.

John Dyer, engineer, of Troy, slightly injured.

Alexander Forbes, of Canada, bound to California, very badly injured.

Charles Perry, of Claremont, N. H., one foot badly crushed.

Thomas Talbert, of Rutland, Vt., severely injured about the head and legs.

George F. Baker, of Albany, a compound fracture of the leg.

T. T. Williams, of Catskill, N. Y., bruised badly.

J. D. Badgley, of the firm of Monteath & Badgley, of Albany, slightly injured.

John Borland and wife, of Montreal, both slightly injured.

W. J. A. Fuller, of New-York, shoulder fractured and badly cut about the head.

Thomas O'Herron, laborer, fracture of the hip and severe cut on the scalp.

Hiram Buel, of Schaghticoke, collar-bone broken and otherwise badly injured.

We were assured by Dr. Z. Lyon, an attending physician, that the wounded will all recover.

Conductor Cooley, whose wife and mother-in law are among the killed, was conversing with them when the shock took place. Mrs. Cooley had her babe on her knee. Mr. Cooley seized the child and clung to the window, while his wife and mother-in law were precipitated into the forward end of the car, which was partially under water, where they drowned.

The inhabitants turned out *en masse* to the assistance of the wounded, and no exertions on their part are wanting to render all the sufferers as comfortable as possible.

Coroner MADDEN, of Troy, held an inquest on the body of CHARLES PLIMPTON, which resulted in the following verdict:

That the said Charles Plimpton came to his death from injuries received by the falling of a bridge on the Albany, Vermont and Canada Railroad, over the Tomhannock Creek, while engaged on a regular train of said railroad as Mail Agent; and as said bridge was in a rotten and unsafe condition, the jury believe that those having charge of said road should be highly censured.

Police Reports.

ALLEGED ROBBERY BY AN ESCAPED CONVICT.—About two weeks ago a man calling himself Thomas Morgan, *alias* Harper, engaged a room in the hotel, No. 44 Front-street, Brooklyn, kept by Hugh Cullom. Two days afterwards Mr. Cullom's bureau-drawer was broken open, and $500 worth of diamond jewelry was stolen, Morgan surreptitiously leaving the house the same day. Detectives Keefe and Poole took the matter under investigation, and on Wednesday they arrested Morgan at his residence, No. 160 Eldridge-street, on suspicion of being the thief. Cullom says that the prisoner asked permission to remain alone in the room where the jewelry was, on the plea that he wanted a quiet place to write letters. A month ago two valuable gold watches, and two diamond crosses, were stolen from the Stevens House, in Broadway, and Morgan is said to have been seen about there at the time, under suspicious circumstances. Morgan is also charged with stealing $750 worth of jewelry from the Howard Hotel, Broadway, a few nights ago, but his connection with this robbery is not so clear. It is also stated that Morgan was incarcerated in the Missouri State Prison, in Jefferson City, about three years since, for committing a burglary in St. Louis. He had been sentenced for the term of twelve years, but escaped before he had been in prison six months. It is thought that the prisoner can be convicted on two o these charges of robbery. If not, he probably will be returned to the Missouri State Prison. Morgan has been held for examination.

SUSPICION OF GRAND LARCENY.—On last Monday afternoon, some person entered the room o Dennis Horrigan, in the tenement house No. 11 Chambers-street, and broke open his trunk and stole $200 in money, mostly in half and quarter dollar pieces. The detective police were notified, and Officer Sampson was detailed to attend to the matter. On making a rigid examination of the premises, and the visitors and inmates of the house, the policeman suspected a casual visiter of Horrigan's, named Edward Magner, and he was arrested yesterday. On searching Magner's trunk, the officer found nearly $40, in money similar to that stolen from Horrigan. The prisoner was locked up to await an examination.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

Several cases were disposed of in this Court to-day, the Grand Jury having found sundry indictments.

Michael Caughlm and Joseph Murphy pleaded guilty to an assault with an intent to rob, and were sent to the Penitentiary, the former for three months, and the latter for one year.

Henry Collins was convicted of an assault and robbery, committed at the recent festival at Jone's Wood on July 13th. The assault was committed with one of those cowardly weapons known as "knuckles." He was remanded for sentence.

Catharine Kelly pleaded guilty to larceny, and was remanded for sentence.

Mary Jones was sent to the Penitentiary for three months, for a like offence.

Two boys—one named Mitchell, aged 12 years, the other named Farley, aged 14—were arraigned for burglary in the second degree. The youngest having been allured into crime by his companion, was discharged after receiving an impressive admonition from the Recorder. The other boy was sent to the House of Refuge.

William J. Matthews and Charles Hayden were placed at the bar, charged with robbing a lawyer named Levy of a watch, chain and other property worth $95. According to the testimony they put chloroform into port wine and drugged him. The case was not finished when the Court adjourndd.

A new rural cemetery has been dedicated near Chicago. It takes the name of Rosehill, is six miles from the city, and twenty acres are already inclosed,

AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

Opening Exercises at Springfield, Mass.—Interesting Papers by Professors Peirce, Alexander and Bache.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1859.

The Massasoit—head-quarters of the assembling savans—overflows with "professors" from out of all corners of our scientific country. They slept last night two in a bed, and three beds in a room. This is the height of the Springfield season, when the through travel naturally crowds all the public houses of so busy a New-England town. Add the attractions of a meeting of the American Scientific Association, and you will not be surprised that there is not room enough in which to stow the incomers, without a risk of making bed-fellows of strangers, and room-mates of blacklegs and white cravats. Yet for those who come to stay the sessions through, very cosy and comfortable rooms are found somewhere, generally—not always, however. I just passed the open door of a seven-by-nine room, in which were three beds, on one of which a Boston reporter had laid a looking-glass for a desk, and on the sheet extended on it was inditing a letter home.

The brighter lights that illumine the Association's annual sessions are here in full force—Professors HENRY and BACHE, from Washington; LE CONTE, from Charleston; GOULD, fresh and in good flesh, notwithstanding the battle of the Albany Observatory; PEIRCE and LOVERING, from Harvard; GIBBS and LOOMIS, from New-York; GIBBONS, from North Carolina; CASSWELL, from Providence; HITCHCOCK, from Amherst; ALEXANDER, from Princeton; DUFFIELD, from Detroit; and COFFIN, from Annapolis; GILLESPIE, from Schenectady, and scores of others, the absence of any one of whom would be missed, and the President, like old Gerard, in "The Good Fight," feel called on gruffly to cry out to the rest, "Sit wider, can't ye?" lest Margaret should take on about the vacant seat. The Brothers ROGERS do not yet appear, nor do sundry others, who are sure to come up to time, however, unless something breaks. The ladies whose faces are wont to be seen in this connection are prompt at their post—Mrs. LE C——, Mrs. L. P——, Mrs. C——, the Misses W——,—but I am trenching on delicate premises, and will retreat. The promise of a pleasant time is abundant. The programme is rich and varied.

The meetings are held in the City Hall. At 10½ o'clock this morning Prof. CASWELL called the first one to order, and introduced Prof. STEPHEN ALEXANDER, the President. The Rev. Dr. GEO. B. JOB made the opening prayer.

Prof. ALEXANDER then in a most modest speech, protested his self-distrust of a capacity to act well the part of President. He glanced briefly at the history of the Association, its objects and results. He alluded to the death, during the year, of Prof. ROBERT HARE, in terms of high respect, and to the demise of Profs. DENIZON OLMSTEAD, IRA YOUNG, JOSEPH CLARK, and a few others. He congratulated members on the happy selection of a place of meeting this year, and introduced Mayor WM. B. CALHOUN, of Springfield, who, in an appropriate address, welcomed gentlemen to the "comparative retirement of the Connecticut Valley." He rehearsed the reasons why, with a full heart, Springfield welcomed the Association. Their visit they expected would do them good—weaning their people from a love for immaterial exhibitions. He quoted the Constitution of the Commonwealth, which commands the people of Massachusetts to cherish science and the arts, honesty, punctuality and good humor. With allusions to the best boast of the town, its mechanical genius and appliances, the College in its vicinity, (Amherst,) and to some of the geological peculiarities of the neighborhood, he sat down amidst applause.

The Secretary reported 41 papers as ready for reading.

Prof. ALEXIS CASWELL moved, on the announcement of the next order of business, the election of six additional members to the Standing Committee, that they be elected on a single ticket; carried. The following gentlemen were then elected: Profs. Bache, Pierce, Foster, Silliman, Gibbs and Le Conte. The meeting, at 12 o'clock, broke into two sections.

The Natural History Section organized by electing Prof. Edward Hitchcock, of Amherst, President; Prof. Marcy, Secretary; and Messrs. Tyson of Baltimore, Bache of Washington, Asa Gray of Cambridge, and J. D. Whitney of New-York, Standing Committee. Dr. Gibbon, Sir Wm. E. Logan, and Prof. J. P. Leslie, were constituted a Committee to nominate new officers from day to day.

The Mathematical Section chose BENJ. SILLIMAN, Jr., Chairman, Prof. PECK, Secretary, and Profs. LOOMIS, LECONTE and COFFIN, Standing Committee.

The Association met again in general meeting at 4 o'clock P. M., and listened to papers from Profs. PIERCE, BACHE and ALEXANDER. The first was "On the Tail of Donati's Comet."

Prof. ALEXANDER then read a brief paper on the *mass* of the moon; after which the meeting adjourned.

This evening the Hon. GEORGE BLISS, Chairman of the Local Committee, gives to members and their ladies an "informal reception"—which must, of necessity, be a brilliant occasion, in spite of the desperately earnest intention of the Springfield people to conform to the request of prominent members, not to give any extravagant parties of the sort that drives all but men professionally gallant to the wall and withers them there. The Baltimore demonstrations in this direction frightened some of the worthiest of those who are least timid in the lecture-room, and they begged to be spared hereafter. The great room of the City Hall was nearly half full of strangers and residents this morning, which is another way of saying that there was an unusually large attendance upon the opening session.

GLAUCUS.

Base Ball.

METUAL, OF NEW-YORK, VS. HOBOKEN CLUB,

The above Clubs played at Hoboken yesterday the Mutuals winning the game. At the end of the usual game, the ninth innings, their runs were equal—24 and 24. They then played a tenth inning, to decide the game, in which the Mutuals made five runs to the Hoboken's one. Both Clubs played well. The following is the score:

MUTUAL.	H.	L.	Runs.	HOBOKEN.	H.	L	Runs.
Gavagan, 3 b	3		3	Salisbury, l p	5		2
Kelly, 1 b	5		2	Scott, c	4		3
Ball, c	3		4	Vandewerken, c. f.	4		2
A. B. Taylor, 2 b	4		3	Dewey, 2 b	2		4
Powell, p	1		6	Idell, 3 b	3		4
Bogart, c. f.	4		2	Sheldon, 1 b	5		2
H. B. Taylor, c. f.	3		4	Tryon, s. s	4		3
McMahon, s. s	3		2	Mott, c. f	1		3
Mott, r. f	4		3	Morse, r. f	2		3
Total	30		29	Total	30		25

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.
Mutual	3	2	1	2	6	3	4	0	3	5—29
Hoboken	2	0	3	2	10	1	1	4	1	1—25

SCORER FOR MUTUAL—Jas. McConnell.
SCORER FOR HOBOKEN—W. R. Harrison.
UMPIRE—Jas. Forsyth, of Gotham Club.

LIBERTY, OF NEWBRUNSWICK VS. INDEPENDENT OF SOMERSVILLE, N. J.

These Clubs played on Monday at Somerville, with the following score:

LIBERTY.	H.	L.	Runs	INDEPENDENT.	H.	L.	Runs.
W. H. Cortleyou, p	3		4	A. Tunison, p	3		5
Hildebrant, c	3		4	Hardy, c	5		3
Bergen, c. f.	4		4	Freeman, r. f.	3		4
Williams, 3 b	2		6	C. V. Williamson, 2 b	1		6
Vanandale, 2 b	2		6	Durling, l. f.	1		6
Sturgs, 1 b	3		4	Cook, 3 b	3		2
Stout, s. s	2		6	S. Tunison, c. f.	2		3
H. Cortleyou, l. f.	0		7	D. Williamson, 1 b	3		3
J. Wauser, r. f.	4		3	Rogers, s. s	3		4
Total	24		44	Total	24		35

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	
Liberty	3	2	0	4	0	11	18	6	—44
Independent	5	4	4	4	6	1	11	0	—35

SCORER FOR LIBERTY—J. C. Boorcam.
SCORER FOR INDEPENDENT—Camman.
UMPIRE—Markham, of the Excelsior Club.

[Advertisement.]

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Extra Mess and Thin Mess Pork,
Extra Leaf Lard, Extra Fine Cheese,
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[Advertisement.]

"Knowledge is power," and he who, by years of extended research and experience, is enabled to alleviate human suffering, be it the result of neglected disease or debased habits, is greater than an Emperor. Such an one is Dr. H. A. BARROW, who can be consulted at his residence, No. 194 Bleecker-street, four doors below McDougal-street, New-York, from 11 to 2 and from 4 to 8 daily, Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment.

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[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A SEWING MACHINE, better adapted to the wants of families than any other which has ever been offered to the public, is now sold for $30. Persons desirous of satisfying themselves that this statement is true, may do so by calling at my sales rooms, No. 464 Broadway, and examining the newly-invented WILLCOX & GIBBS MACHINE.

JAMES WILLCOX.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 3.

1,000 U. S. 5s, 1874	103⅛	100 Erie Railroad	63⅛
1,000 Illinois 6s '60	97	100 do	63⅛
3,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	86⅞	100 do	63½
5,000 do	86⅝	30 do	63⅝
5,000 do	86¾	10 do	63⅝
6,500 Virginia 6s	93⅜	100 do	6
3,000 do	93½	100 Hudson River R	39¾
5,000 do	92⅝	50 do	39¾
13,000 do	94	100 do	39¾
5,000 N. Caro. St. 6s	98⅜	100 do	39¾
3,000 Missouri State 6s	82⅜	100 Harlem R. pref.	34⅞
15,000 do	82¼	50 do	34¾
15,000 do	82	300 do	35
1,500 N. Y. Cen. R 6s	89¾	400 do	31¾
500 N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	100	100 do	34⅛
5,000 Erie R. 3 m bds	58	300 Reading R	44⅜
1,000 Erie R. 6 m bds	38	1000 do	44¾
50 Bank State of N. Y.	104⅛	1300 do	44¾
20 Bank of Commerce	97¾	20 do	44⅝
5 Am. Exch Bank	102¾	100 Mich. Cen. R	41
16 Continental Bank	99¾	50 do	41⅛
20 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	85¾	50 do	41¼
50 do	85⅞	150 M. S. & N. Ia. Gtd Stk	20¾
50 Pac. M. S. Comp'y.	73⅜	100 do	20
50 do	72	50 do	20¾
50 do	71¾	50 do	20¾
350 N. Y. Central R.	73⅛	25 Panama Railroad	114¾
300 do	73	50 do	114¾
60 do	73⅛	20 do	114¾
50 do	73⅝	200 Clev. & Toledo R.	23¼
300 do	73⅛	60 do	23
50 do	73⅜	250 do	23
7 Chic & R. Is R	60¾	300 Harlem Railroad	9¾
50 do	61	150 Galena & Chicago R.	63⅜
50 do	61½	50 do	63⅝
50 do	61⅝		

SECOND BOARD.

1,000 Missouri State 6s	82⅛	50 Mich. Cen. R.	41¾
25,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	86⅜	80 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	7¾
1,000 Erie R. 1st. M. B	82	100 M. So. & N. I. R s	20⅜
3,000 Har. R 1st Mtg.	92	5 Panama Railroad	115
85 Del. & Hud. Ca Co.	85½	100 Ill. Cen Rail'd	64⅜
100 Pac. M. S. Co.	72	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	63⅜
50 do	71⅞	12 Clev. & Tol. R.	23
50 N. Y. Central R.	73¼	250 Chi. & R. I. R.	61
175 Erie Railroad	5¾	50 do	60¾
300 do	5⅝	150 do	61
25 Harlem Railroad	9⅛	100 do	61

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 3—P. M.

The Official Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade of the Port of New-York for the calendar month of July were completed this afternoon, and present the following results: The Imports of the month were:

In Domestic Goods, consumption direct	$21,681,460
Dutiable Goods, warehoused	3,943 374
Free Goods	1,486 147
Total entries	$27,110 981
Against July, 1858	18,468,852
Increase this season, July	$8,642,129

The withdrawals from Bond of the previous importation amount to $2,595,063—or less, by $1,348,311, than the amount Bonded during the month; so that the value of Foreign Merchandise actually marketed is $25,762,670, against $18,684,224 marketed in July of last year, when the withdrawals from Bond exceeded the entries for Bond $215,372. There was entered during the month Foreign Gold and Silver of the value of $175,139. The total July entries of Foreign Merchandise for the past four years compare as follows:

July, 1856	$25,477,000	July, 1858	$18,469,000
July, 1857	35,295,000	July, 1859	27,111,000

The Exports of the month of July from the port of New-York, were:

In Domestic Produce		$4,938,065
Foreign Goods, reexported		613,309
Specie and Bullion		10,051,019
Total clearances		$15,602,393
Against July, 1858:		
In Produce	$4,771,962	
Foreign Goods	347,882	
Specie	2,801,496	$7,921,240
Increase in July, 1859		$7,681 153

We annex our usual summary by months, beginning with the first of the calendar year, of the Foreign Trade and Specie movement at the port of New-York:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1859	vs.	1858.
January	19,377,000		7,796,000
February	18,756,000		8,969,000
March	20,739,000		11,453,000
April	22,153,000		10,644,000
May	23,430,000		11,130,000
June	23,584,000		10,014,000
July	27,111,000		18,469,000
Total, 7 months	$155,147,000		$78,475.000
Foreign Specie	1,301,000		1,815,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1859	vs.	1858.
January	$3.762,000		$1,208,000
February	3,284,000		3,710,000
March	5,378,000		4,503,000
April	5,951,000		5,513,000
May	5,181,000		4.263.000
June	4,880,000		6,383,000
July	4.938,000		4,772,000
Total, Seven Months	$33,374,000		$33,352,000
Foreign reexported	3,173,000		3,411,000
Together	$36,547,000		$36,763,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1859.	vs.	1858.
January	$2,306.000		$1,746,000
February	2,371,000		3,747,000
March	3,345,000		836,000
April	6,259,000		646,000
May	11,421,000		1,791,000
June	7,497,000		594,000
July	10,051,000		2,801,000
Total, 7 months	$43,250,000		$15,161,000

EXPORTS FROM NEW-YORK—RECAPITULATED

	1859.	1858.
Domestic Produce	$33,374,000	$33,352 000
Foreign Reexported	3,173,000	3,411.000
Specie	43.250,000	15,161,000
Total, 7 months	$79,797,000	$51,924,000
Increase since Jan. 1		$27,873,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1859.	vs.	1858.
January	$3,478,471		$1,641,474
February	3,328,688		2,063,784
March	3,164,011		2,213,452
April	3,212,060		1,736,510
May	3,014,520		1,748,227
June	3,314,429		1,685,663
July	4,851,246		3,387,305
Total, 7 months	$24,363,433		$14,476,415

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1859. From Jan 1.		1858. From Jan. 1.	
Jan. 12	$1,324,661	Jan. 13	$1,607,440
Jan. 28	1,210,713	Jan. 27	1,555,279
Feb. 12	1,349,024	Feb. 13	1,348,507
Feb. 27	1,287,967	Feb. 27	1,640,429
March 13	930,177	March 16	1,279,134
March 29	1,032,314	March 26	1,403,940
April 12	1,404 029	April 13	1,352,912
April 25	1,723,352	April 27	1,486,565
May 14	1,482,426	May 13	1,615,551
May 26	1,938,699	May 29	1,575,991
June 13	1,529,595	June 12	1,446,175
June 26	2,041,237	June 27	1,799,502
July 12	1.741,879	July 14	1,401,713
July 27	2.145.000	July 27	1,603,817
Total, 7 mos.	$21,172,976	Total, 7 mos.	$21,116,448

The *Persia*, at this port, from Liverpool Saturday, July 23, brings advices of a firmer Grain market in England, and a partial advance, with a good inquiry for Wheat and Indian Corn. The English harvest weather was not quite so good the week the steamer sailed, but, aside from this, the recent low averages of English Wheat, and the moderate quotations for Foreign, appear to have induced a little more firmness, as they have undoubtedly led to a more liberal consumption. The Cotton trade continued active, with sales of 50,000 bales at Liverpool for the week; prices a fraction easier, on account of the very free offering under the recent advance. The Manchester reports continue good. In American Stocks in London there is no important business, except some considerable private sales of the new United States Five ₰ Cents, said to be by Mr. MATTHEW MORGAN, of this City, who is now in Europe—the price 93 ₰ cent. Other descriptions are quoted firm, but with no decided activity. Messrs. BARING write:

"American Stocks have not been in active demand this week, but there have been transactions in United States 6s Bonds at 98⅜, in new 5s at 93; Massachusetts Sterling at 101½; Pennsylvania Bonds at 83@84, ex div.; in Inscriptions at 80¾ ex div. Canada 6s, 112½. New-York Central Shares, 69@70; Illinois Central Shares, 33½ discount; Pennsylvania Central Railroad Bonds, 90½@91½; 2d Mortgage, 94½@95½."

Mr. E. J. SATTERTHWAITE'S Circular